

DAILY REPORT

FBIS

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27 January 1978

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4-83-3 P:Ex 7.10 FBIS-APA-78-19

FBIS-APA-78-19
Friday
27 January 1978
Vol IV No 19

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

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FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY

ASIA & PACIFIC

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

JAP

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FUKUDA: ECONOMY TO BE MAIN TOPIC IN COMING TALKS WITH CARTER

OW271113Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1051 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 27 KYODO--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said Friday he wanted to exchange views with U.S. President Jimmy Carter over the roles Japan and the United States will play in the world economy when he visits Washington later this year. He said in a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee the main subject of the expected summit would be economic problems, such as recovery of world economy and checking the protectionist tide. Fukuda said he hoped to make the trip at an early time convenient to the current Diet session.

FOREIGN MINISTRY TO PROTEST TO USSR ON SATELLITE CRASH

OW271247Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 27 KYODO--Japan will shortly lodge a strong protest with the Soviet Union against the latter's failure to notify the world of the recent disintegration in space of its nuclear-powered satellite, Foreign Ministry sources said Friday. Debris of the disintegrated satellite have been located in northern Canada.

The sources noted that Japan learned of the incident from the United States but that no word came from the Soviet Union. The Japanese people are seriously concerned about the radioactive pollution of space caused by such an incident, the sources said. The protest is expected to be made by summoning an official at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo to the Foreign Ministry on Saturday.

Sonoda: Japan Not Warned

OW270551Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0537 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 27 KYODO--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said Friday that the Soviet Union did not tell Japan about the crash of a satellite carrying a nuclear reactor earlier this week. Sonoda told newsmen after Friday's regular cabinet session that the government would ask the Soviet Union to report such accidents to countries concerned in the future.

Sonoda told the cabinet meeting of his desire for early ratification of a multilateral treaty on compensation for damage caused by man-made objects from space. Such action was advanced Thursday by the government's Space Development Council.

Sonoda said the government was notified of the accident by the United States. The report was kept secret at the request of the United States and because there was little possibility that the satellite would crash in Japan.

Sonoda said visiting Canadian Foreign Secretary Donald C. Jamieson promised to provide Japan with data on surveys conducted by Canada. The Soviet satellite plunged through the earth's atmosphere and crashed into northern Canada Tuesday.

Justice Minister Mitsuo Setoyama and Transport Minister Kenji Fukunaga expressed regret at the Soviet failure to notify Japan of the accident.

Radiation Checks to Continue

OW270427Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0327 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 27, KYODO--Tasaburo Kumagai, director general of the Science and Technology Agency, said Friday checks for air pollution from the crash of a Soviet satellite would continue for a few weeks.

Kumagai told Friday's regular cabinet session his agency would like to take action similar to that which follows a nuclear test in the atmosphere by China. The agency said checks for radioactive contamination have been conducted at 10 observation posts throughout the nation since the accident was made public earlier this week.

A Soviet satellite powered by a nuclear reactor containing uranium-235 crashed in northern Canada Tuesday. Agency officials earlier said contamination of the air over Japan would not be serious.

CANADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON SATELLITE, ECONOMY, TRADE

OW270435Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0344 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 27, KYODO--Visiting Canadian External Affairs Secretary Donald C. Jamieson said Friday Canada was seriously concerned about the crash of a Soviet satellite and investigations were under way to find radioactive contamination in the country.

Jamieson made the remark during his meeting with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda. Fukuda and Jamieson exchanged views on the international situation during the meeting at the Diet Building Friday morning.

Jamieson told Fukuda that commodity prices rose 6 to 8 percent in Canada last year and there exists slight anxiety over inflation. He added, however, that the domestic economy as a whole was stable. Jamieson also told Fukuda Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau highly valued the economic measures taken by Japan to solve U.S.-Japanese economic difficulties.

Fukuda said he would attend a summit meeting of industrial nations scheduled in Bonn, West Germany, in July.

Jamieson arrived in Tokyo Tuesday for a six-day visit on his first leg of an Asian tour. He is scheduled to leave for China Sunday.

Further Remarks Reported

OW270651Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0610 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 27, KYODO--Canadian External Affairs Secretary Donald C. Jamieson said here Friday he has agreed with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda on the necessity of initiating an international discussion on satellite problems in view of the fall Tuesday of a Soviet nuclear-powered satellite in northern Canada. Jamieson, who arrived here Tuesday for a six-day official visit, called on Fukuda at the prime minister's residence Friday morning.

Meeting newsmen later at the Japan National Press Club, he said the prime minister "was good enough this morning to express his interest and concern" in the crash of the Soviet satellite in Canada's northern territory, which, he added, "was a matter of considerable concern to us."

"I took advantage of that opportunity to agree with him that this particular incident, even though in this case it will affect Canada, might find a development to which any country in the world can be subject," he said. He said that he and prime minister were concerned about the possibility of a similar incident in populated areas.

"The prime minister and I discussed this morning the possibilities of international discussion and conferences to determine how we can resolve what are clearly difficult and unsettled problems of dealing with what will undoubtedly be continuing threat and problems for the world in general," he said.

"So, on behalf of the Canadian Government," Jamieson added, "I want to express gratitude to Japan for showing the interest and also for support which we have received for our initial efforts to bring about this more active international discussion."

Jamieson said, however, that he and Fukuda did not go into details about actually bringing about the international discussion except agreeing that "there was an urgent necessity" for such discussion. He said some of the existing United Nations forums or international nuclear organizations could be used to initiate the discussion.

"These are matters which will be examined over the next days or weeks to determine which is the best," he said.

Touching on his coming five-day visit to China which will start Monday, Jamieson said that he had been entrusted with a message to Chinese leaders by U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, who visited Canada last week. He added, however, that he had not been empowered to discuss with Chinese leaders the possibility of fully normalizing relations between the United States and China.

The primary purpose of his visit to China will be to discuss ways to strengthen existing relations between Canada and China. He said that he would sound out Chinese views on the future relations between Japan and China, including the pending Japan-China peace and friendship treaty, but he did not say how he would convey the Chinese views to the Japanese Government.

Jamieson said he was hoping to meet Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng.

The Canadian foreign minister also said that he was fully satisfied with the agreement reached with Japan Thursday on the amendment of the Japan-Canada nuclear power cooperation agreement. With the agreement on the amendment, Canada immediately lifted its one-year-old embargo on uranium shipments to Japan. He noted that the Japanese Government fully agreed to meet the Canadian policy of checking further spread of nuclear weapons.

Canada can be a stable supplier of uranium for Japan in the future, he said. In return, however, Canada wants more cooperation from Japan for easier access to the Japanese markets for Canadian goods, he said.

Jamieson said Canada hopes Japan will lower import tariffs on such Canadian products as whiskey, cherries and soft wood. Canada also hopes Japan will import more Canadian manufactured goods, instead of primary goods, to help improve Canada's economic condition, he added.

GENERAL KURISU REPRIMANDED FOR REMARKS ON DEFENSE

OW271111Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1041 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 27 KYODO--Gen Hiroomi Kurisu, chairman of the Joint Staff Council, has been given a strong warning for his controversial remarks interpreted as a virtual denial of Japan's nonaggressive defense policy. Defense Agency Director-General Shin Kanemaru made this clear in reply to a Socialist questioner at Friday's session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee.

In an interview in the January 4 edition of the vernacular aviation newspaper WING, Kurisu had said that armed might did not serve effectively as a deterrent unless it had a psychological impact on enemies that their bases might be destroyed. General Kurisu said that maintenance of a deterrent was incompatible with a nonoffensive defense policy. It is difficult to say what is offensive armament and what is defensive armament, he also said.

Masashi Ishibashi, the Socialist questioner, charged that Kurisu, in making the remarks, had challenged the constitution and successive (?statements) of the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP). In reply, Defense Chief Kanemaru said Kurisu's remarks did not constitute a full explanation and therefore had caused misunderstanding." Japan's armaments should be prepared after obtaining the understanding of the nation, Kanemaru said.

Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, in this connection, told the same session that the Self-Defense Forces must submit to the constitution and to the civilian control principle.

TOKYO MEETING WITH SOVIET SCIENTISTS CONCLUDES

OW270443Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0351 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 27 KYODO--Japanese and Soviet scientists ended a five-day meeting in Tokyo Friday with an agreement to promote cooperation in the development of atomic energy and agriculture. The meeting was based on the Japan-Soviet scientific and technological cooperation agreement.

The scientists agreed to work out cooperation programs to be undertaken starting in 1979. The next meeting will be held in Moscow in 1979.

The meeting failed to reach agreement on action programs regarding cooperation in such fields as breeder reactors, nuclear fusion and energy physics.

AGRICULTURAL-FORESTRY MINISTRY RENAMED TO INCLUDE FISHERIES

OW270445Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0355 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 27 KYODO--The government formally decided Friday to rename the Agriculture-Forestry Ministry as the "Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery," effective April 1. At the day's regular cabinet meeting, it also decided to partially amend the law on the establishment of the ministry to create a new department tentatively named the "Promotion Department" in the fishery agency under the ministry's jurisdiction. Both steps are designed to strengthen the ministry and agency to cope with the advent of the era of 200-mile fishery zones. The projected "Promotion Department" will have two sections--development and coastal fishery sections.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURE CONGRESS CONTINUES FOR FOURTH DAY

Kim Il-song Attends

SK270445Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 27 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang January 27 (KCNA)--The fourth day sitting of the National Congress on Agriculture was held on January 26.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song highly raised the beautiful patriotic deeds of the workers, technicians and office employees and three-revolution team members of the Kaechon district coal complex and the Sunchon district coal complex, the entire employees of the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex, the workers, technicians, office employees and three-revolution team members of the youth chemical complex and the workers, technicians and office employees of the Aoji chemical factory and the Myonggan chemical factory. Entering the new year, they waged a courageous struggle to carry out huge fighting tasks for this year and thus overfulfilled their assignments and produced lots of goods outside their plans, and sent them as materials for assisting the countryside. The great leader extended thanks to them in his own name and in the name of the Central Committee of the party and the congress.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent rolled steel turned out by the workers of the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex with sincerity to the factories producing tractors and trucks and the trailing farm machine factories as a gift. This is another deep solicitude of the great leader.

The floor was taken by functionaries in the agricultural domain, a member of the three-revolution team active on a cooperative farm and functionaries of factories and enterprises related to agricultural production.

They spoke of the successes and experiences gained in the struggle to further industrialize and modernize our agriculture and to raise the agricultural production as a whole on a higher plane by implementing the requirements of the chuche-based farming method and exchanged their opinions on measures to assist the countryside better.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song asked in detail opinions of attendants of the congress on various problems of agricultural science and technique, gave clear-cut answers to them and consulted them one by one about ways for industry to give better assistance to agriculture and gave important teachings which would serve as a programmatic guiding principle in speedily developing the overall agricultural production of the country and strengthening the work of assisting the countryside.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, directing deep attention to the experiences and opinions of the speakers, explained in a concrete way the biological features of farm crops and laws of their cultivation which he personally confirmed through experiment, asked local functionaries in detail about the actual conditions of their respective areas and various possibilities and made a calculation in person, and conducted the concrete organizational work to redistribute farm crops and improve the methods of cultivation in conformity with the local features.

After hearing the experience of Comrade Chong Yon-hwa, tractor driver of the Yongyon county combined farm, whose nine family members, all tractor drivers, have worked honestly to operate tractors for 13 years without a breakdown, tending them with much care as if they were new ones, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that all the tractor drivers should emulate the example of her family to accelerate the mechanization of agriculture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally introduced to the attendants of the congress Comrade Pak Chong-kuk, husband of Comrade Chong Yon-hwa, present at the congress together with his wife, and said that our republic is virile and strong because we have such comrades and appealed to all party organizations to launch a movement for generalizing the example of this family.

Comrade Kil Yun-sil, a three-revolution team member of the Kwansang cooperative farm in Kwaksan county, introduced a fine success she gained by devotedly working in the van of the masses to realize the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture. After hearing her speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song highly praised her and extended thanks to the three-revolution team members dispatched to the farm in the name of the Central Committee of the party and the congress.

Overwhelmed with the great happiness of working and living under the guidance of the great leader, the attendants of the congress felt deep in their hearts the greatness and lofty intention of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who always grasps all problems arising in the development of agriculture with his extraordinary intelligence and outstanding foresight, teaches in detail ways and organisational measures for their solution, gives precedence to farming in planning any work and provides all conditions for the smooth and rapid development of our agriculture.

Many speakers introduced successes and experiences gained in accelerating the industrialisation and modernisation of agriculture by giving more powerful assistance of industry to agriculture and rousing the entire agricultural working people. The entire attendants of the congress hardened the determination to thoroughly implement the party's agricultural policy and the chuche-based farming method, continuously give effective assistance to the countryside through the general mobilization of the whole party, the entire people and the whole army to win a shining victory in this years agricultural production and the socialist rural construction as a whole, upholding the programmatic teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The congress continues.

Factories Supply 'Urgently Needed' Materials

OW261657Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1630 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang January 26 (KCNA)--Workers of various factories of our country and three-revolution team members dispatched there produced a great quantity of aid materials urgently needed for the countryside outside their plans and sent them to the national congress on agriculture as a gift.

The workers of the February 26 factory, the Huichon machine-tool plant and the March 25 factory and the three-revolution team members dispatched there produced outside their plans fuel pumps, gear pumps and distributors for 500 trucks and 500 tractors; 4,000 pistons and 2,000 rings for "Chollima" tractors; 2,000 pistons and 2,000 rings for "Sungni 58" trucks; 100 fodder makers and 20,000 bearings through a vigorous drive for assisting the countryside and sent them to the national congress on agriculture as a gift.

Entering this year, the workers of these factories and the three-revolution team members there actively waged the increased production drive, fully tapping reserves, and produced a large quantity of materials for assisting the countryside to contribute to rapidly realising the industrialization and modernization of agriculture by strengthening the assistance of industry to agriculture and to victoriously attaining the target of 8.8 million tons of grain this year.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who was guiding the whole work of the congress, personally attending it, highly praised the workers, technicians and office employees of these factories and the three-revolution team members who set a fine example in assisting the countryside and extended thanks to them in the name of the Central Committee of the party and the congress.

The great leader sent as a gift these materials presented to the congress to cooperative farms in different parts.

TEXT OF KCNA ACCOUNT OF NORTH HWANGHAE MEETING FOR KUNAYEV

OW220939Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 22 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Sariwon January 21 (KCNA)--A meeting welcoming the Soviet party and government delegation on an official goodwill visit to our country was held in Sariwon, North Hwanghae Province, on January 21.

Present at the meeting held at the provincial house of culture were Comrade Kye Ung-tae and personages concerned Yi Chang-son, Choe Mun-son, Yi Chong-mok, Han Sang-kyu, Kim Kil-hyon and Kim Chae-pong, ambassador of our country to the Soviet Union, and working people in the city.

Pak In-kap spoke first at the meeting. In the name of the entire working people in Sariwon and North Hwanghae Province, he warmly welcomed the Soviet party and government delegation.

The visit of the delegation to our country is another expression of the close relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union, he declared.

He noted that after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution the Soviet people under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik party successfully paved the road to socialism through a fierce class struggle against the vicious enemies at home and abroad.

After the war, he said, the Soviet people rehabilitated with success the war-devastated national economy in a brief span of time and turned their country into a mighty socialist power.

Today the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are scoring big successes through their vigorous creative endeavours to carry out the new five-year plan ahead of schedule, he stated.

He said: We sincerely rejoice as over our own over all the achievements made by the fraternal Soviet people and heartily wish them still greater successes in their future struggle.

The speaker stressed that for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea it is imperative first of all to smash the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea.

He declared: Our people will certainly achieve the historic cause of national reunification with the active support and encouragement of the peoples of the socialist countries and progressive people of the world, upholding the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Referring to the friendly relations between the Korean and Soviet peoples, he pointed out that the Korean communists expressed militant solidarity with the Soviet people, fighting under the slogan "Let us defend the Soviet Union with arms!" In the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The fraternal Soviet people helped our people in the cause of liberation and extended support and encouragement to our people's struggle for building a new society and defending the freedom and independence of the fatherland, he said, and went on: Today, too, the Soviet people actively support our people's struggle against the "two Koreas" plot of the enemy and for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Our people always remember this and are grateful for this.

He pointed out: The strengthening of the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Soviet peoples accords with the common interests of the two peoples and contributes to promoting the cause of peace, socialism and communism.

Holding high the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle, the Korean people will make all efforts as ever to strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Soviet people, he declared.

Head of the Soviet party and government delegation Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party, made a speech.

He said that it gave him great satisfaction to carry out what was directly entrusted by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and convey his best wishes for success, welfare and happiness to the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He expressed the hope that the visit of the Soviet party and government delegation would contribute to strengthening the friendship between the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and promote their comradely cooperation in the building of socialism and communism.

The Soviet Union and Korea are linked by the glorious revolutionary traditions and the friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples has deep historical roots, he noted, and said: The two peoples were always together with each other and stood in the same ranks in trying days of the anti-imperialist war and in the period of peaceful labour.

Pointing out that the relations between the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were firmly forged by the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, he declared: The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government are making sustained efforts to strengthen and develop our fraternal cooperation and expand and deepen the political economic and cultural relations between us.

He said: As your comrades the Soviet people most sincerely rejoice at the successes made by the Korean friends in the socialist construction.

All their successes are the result of the great political and organizational work of the Workers Party of Korea and the Central Committee of the party headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he stressed.

He said that they were also associated with the enthusiasm and energy of the industrious Korean people.

The Soviet people always approach the question of national reunification, the fundamental question of the Korean people, with deep understanding and genuine comradely sentiments, he said, and declared:

You know what brisk activities the Soviet Government is conducting, supporting the just proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the realization of this task and demanding that this question be solved on the basis of the free expression of the will of the Korean people in a peaceful and democratic way without foreign interference.

He said that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union attached the greatest importance to the unity and solidarity of all the anti-imperialist movements and organizations and to the common action of the peoples in the struggle for freedom, independence and people's welfare.

Noting that the excellent relations of friendship have been forged between our peoples, parties and countries, he stated: We value them and are always ready to strengthen and deepen our cooperation in an allround way on the great principle of socialist internationalism, loyalty to which the great country of Lenin proves in its practice.

ALBANIAN NEWS AGENCY CITED ON U.S.-ROK COMMAND

OW261151Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Prongyang January 26 (KCNA)--The Albanian news agency January 19 in a commentary captioned "New U.S.-South Korean Plot" lashed at the decision of the United States and the South Korean puppets to set up the "South Korea-U.S. Joint Command". Noting that the United States is working out a new plan to keep up its military presence in South Korea, the news agency pointed out: To this end it has decided to set up the "South Korea-U.S. Joint Command" in South Korea.

By establishing this "command" the United States intends to augment the offensive capability of the South Korean puppet army, the news agency observed. It held that all foreign troops should be completely pulled out of South Korea at the earliest possible date and all military rackets stopped in South Korea.

REUNIFICATION COMMITTEE 'INFORMATION' ASSAILS ROK EMIGRATION

OW261153Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang January 26 (KCNA)--The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued on January 25 information No. 38 denouncing the flesh traffic of the South Korean puppet rulers.

Recalling that the South Korean puppets have worked out even a flesh traffic plan called "10-year emigration plan" envisaging the trade of over one million compatriots to foreign countries and are taking practical "measures" to sell 17 peasants' families and 20 fishermen's families to Latin America as lifelong slaves entering this year, the information said.

To sell off compatriots like commodities under the unprecedented "emigration" plan which no successive puppet rules dared to work out, is an anti-national crime violating human dignity and independence and a thrice-cursed treachery. The South Korean puppets infatuated with money-making having stepped up flesh traffic without hesitation crying "sell everything that can be traded!"

Thus, more than 553,000 compatriots were sold to the United States, Canada, West Germany, Latin America, Oceania and the Middle East from 1962 to late 1977. The information bitterly denounced the Pak Chong-Hui puppet clique's criminal trade in compatriots as slaves.

Noting that the South Korean puppets' criminal flesh traffic is designed to amass more money at any cost for the upkeep of their dirty power and personal wealth and glory, the information stressed: The traitors cannot go scot-free while trying to stay in power at the sacrifice of compatriots. They are bound to meet destruction.

PAK CHONG-HUI 'CLIQUE'S' DEVISIVE MANEUVERS ATTACKED

SK261010Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0414 GMT 26 Jan 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary: The Pak Chong-Hui Puppet Clique's Maneuvers To Perpetuate the Country's Division]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: "While we are actively struggling to attain the country's complete independence and reunification, the South Korean authorities are maneuvering to continuously leave half of the national territory in the hands of imperialists and to perpetuate division." The Pak Chong-Hui puppet clique's maneuvers to divide the country and people forever by clinging to foreign forces and to fulfill its wild desire for long-term power by strengthening its colonial, fascist military rule, have become more wicked since the new year.

In his New Year address the puppet Pak Chong-hu, referring to the reunification problem, blatantly called for competition and confrontation against someone through fostering national strength. Prior to this the puppet said in an interview with a foreign reporter that dialog is not necessary and that reunification is not feasible. The puppet Pak Chong-hui, again coming up with dirty slogans about a non-aggression pact and the simultaneous entry into the United Nations of North and South Korea--the true color of which has already been revealed--implored members of the U.S. House armed services committee investigations subcommittee to halt withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

After holding a meeting with more than 60 Japanese legislators under the cloak of the seventh general meeting of the South Korea-Japan Parliamentary Association, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique begged for more aid in all fields, including the political, economic and military fields. The clique then fabricated an 11-point joint statement, in the name of the joint meeting, that opposes the withdrawal of the U.S. forces, because this might bring about instability in Southeast Asia and in Korea as well. As noted above, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's maneuvers for division have become more atrocious since the new year.

The slogans for fostering national strength, and for competition and confrontation, urged by the puppet Pak Chong-hui in his New Year address, are aimed at accelerating war preparations. They are a cunning trick designed to perpetuate the present situation of division by dampening the zeal for reunification which has been increasing among the South Korean people and by diverting their attention.

The puppet Pak Chong-hui's clamor that dialog is not necessary and that reunification is not feasible is a slogan for division, proving that he has not been interested in the country's reunification from the start. This is the same thing as the rascals' criminal raving that they prefer division to reunification, that the matter of reunification should be handled step by step and generation after generation in the manner of fighting a hundred-year war, that the Silla dynasty took 300 years to unify and that Korea must be divided.

The palaver by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique about a North-South no aggression pact is one aimed at fixing the situation of military confrontation between the North and the South, and thus justifying division. The remarks about simultaneous entry into the United Nations are a product of petty guile designed to make the country's division an established fact by obtaining international recognition of the puppet regime.

In short, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's clamoring about a North-South non-aggression pact and simultaneous entry into the United Nations is aimed at continuing the colonial, fascist military rule in South Korea through fabricating two Koreas using any means. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's attempt to cling to foreign forces and oppose the withdrawal of U.S. forces, and its begging for the forcible occupation of South Korea by these foreign forces, is a dirty, nation-selling treacherous maneuver by the toadysts to continue their squalid life forever under the protection of their master, at the cost of leaving South Korea as a foreign aggressors' colonial military base forever.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's maneuvers for division have been further revealed by the fact that it has more frantically kicked up provocative war rackets since the new year. With the onset of 1978 the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, mobilizing puppet army units, kicked up a powder-reeking war racket, termed a long-distance armed march, and a war-readiness exercise under the pretext of consolidating the readiness of tactical ground operations. Prior to this in December last year the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, introducing formidable foreign forces, staged a large-scale tactical operation termed Ssangyong No 7.

The war maniacs who have recently instigated various war rackets, such as firing, offensive, bombing, airborne and guerrilla exercises on land and sea and in the skies of South Korea, again launched a frantic war commotion termed a civil defense drill throughout the country on 16 January.

This war racket, staged without prior notification, was launched in nearly all areas of South Korea--that is, in industrial districts, on market streets, at ports, on expressways and in areas in which important facilities are situated--including cities above the country-level.

Coinciding with this, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, having staged civil defense drills in more than 1,400 rural areas, harassed the residents by driving them to participate in a consolidated exercise, an emergency rehabilitation exercise and a fire-fighting exercise.

As mentioned, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has been hellbent on provocative war rackets since the beginning of the new year. Today when peace in the country and peaceful reunification have become an urgent requirement of the contemporary era, whose achievement should not be delayed, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's frantic stepping up of war rackets will greatly increase tension in the country, being a maneuver to fabricate two Koreas by curbing the zeal for fatherland reunification which has been increasingly heightened among the South Korean people and by fixing the country's division.

In particular, the agreement between the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and the United States on establishing a South Korea-U.S. joint command is one aimed at restoring their shaky fascist military rule so as to realize their wild desire for long-term power by further clinging to the sleeves of foreign forces, by blatantly maneuvering toward war and by further increasing tension in the country.

Every fact shows how indiscreetly the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is running amuck to obstruct the country's reunification and fabricate two Koreas. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's criminal maneuvers to divide the country and people forever have enraged the entire Korean people. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique should clearly realize that the more indiscreetly it runs amuck in countering our people's intent and desire and the more it pursues division, the more quickly it will accelerate its self-destruction.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES ROK MINISTER'S YUSIN REMARKS

OW261135Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang January 26 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary denounces the puppet minister of culture and information who is a faithful servant and trumpeter of Pak Chong-hui the puppet, for his outcries made at an "exclusive interview" with a Japanese newspaper correspondent.

The puppet minister of culture and information disclosed his sinister design to keep the nation split, jabbering that "it is difficult to solve the Korean question" under the present condition. He cried for consolidating the "yusin system" in South Korea.

He alleged that the "yusin system" is a "system essential for building a rich society". Dismissing this allegation, the commentary continues:

It is clear to everyone that the "yusin system" is a system of fascism, war and division designed to quell the people's desire for democracy and reunification at the point of the bayonet and hasten war preparations with the weapons supplied by the imperialists and keep the country divided into two indefinitely and thus stay in power for a long time.

By strengthening of the "yusin system" he means brandishing bayonets more desperately against the people. His talk about "a rich society" is aimed at veiling the sinister design of the puppets to seek a way out in maintaining the fascist rule in South Korea and perpetuate the division. Flaying his argument about "coexistence", the commentary says:

This is an argument for permanent division veiled with the mask of "peace". For it is intended to perpetuate the present division of the country and the nation. And his clamour about "opening door" to other countries and "coexistence" with them is designed to have the split recognized internationally by getting others' "recognition," the commentary observes.

It continues: Our nation, a single nation from olden times, must in no case remain split into two. Only such traitors to the nation as the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique can try to manufacture "two Koreas" after keeping the country divided for more than 30 years.

The entire Korean people in the North and the South desire reunification, not division. The world peace-loving people support the Korean people's reunification cause. With no sophism or desperation can the puppets quell the aspiration of the fellow countrymen against the demand of the times.

KIM IL-SONG GREETES INDIAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

OW251651Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1602 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang January 25 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to Neela Sanjeeva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, on the 28th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India. The message of greetings reads: His Excellency Neela Sanjeeva Reddy, President, Republic of India
New Delhi

I offer warm congratulations to your excellency, the government and people of the Republic of India on the 28th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India.

Convinced that the friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further strengthen and develop, I take this opportunity to heartily wish your excellency and your people great successes in their work for the country's prosperity.

Kim Il-song, President, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, January 25, 1978

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES THAI KING'S THANKS MESSAGE

SK210625Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 21 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang January 21 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a message from Phumiphon Adundet, king of the Kingdom of Thailand, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the national day of the Kingdom of Thailand.

The reply message reads:

His Excellency Kim Il-song, president, Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Pyongyang

Please accept our sincere thanks for the message of congratulations and good wishes conveyed on the occasion of our national day.

The Thai people and myself cordially reciprocate the kind wishes therein expressed.

Phumiphon Adundet, king, Kingdom of Thailand
Bangkok, January 16, 1978

BRIEFS

DELEGATION DEPARTURES--Pyongyang, Jan 15--A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of our country headed by Choe Hwa-chun left here on January 14 by plane for a visit to Czechoslovakia and Hungary. A musicians delegation of Korea also left here yesterday by plane to visit Yugoslavia. On the same day a delegation of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea left here by train for the Soviet Union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 15 Jan 78 OW]

BROADCASTERS TO PAKISTAN--Pyongyang, Jan 22--A delegation of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee headed by Kim Si-hak left Pyongyang on January 21 by plane for Pakistan. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Song-kol, Chong Ha-chon, Choe Chun-pyong and other personages concerned and Anwar Said, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 22 Jan 78 OW]

MINISTERS ANNOUNCE 1978 ECONOMIC, AGRICULTURAL GOALS

Commerce-Industry Minister

SK260830Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0815 GMT 26 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 26 (HAPTONG)--Commerce-Industry Minister Choe Kak-kyu today said his ministry's policy emphasis for this year will be placed on export expansion, the strengthening of competitiveness of local enterprises on the world market, and stepped-up support for the construction of heavy and chemical industrial plants.

Other policy objectives include the extensive support for the development of small and medium enterprises, protection of general consumers and modernization of wholesale and retail trade business, and promotion of the saemaul (new community) movements at factories, Minister Choe said.

To help attain 12.5 billion dollars in exports this year, Minister Choe said in his policy report to President Pak, the ministry will make its utmost efforts to improve trade structure, carry out technological renovation programs and take all-out measures to enhance competitiveness of local enterprises on the world market, Minister Choe said.

Minister Choe made the report when the chief executive visited the ministry on a leg of his New Year inspection tour of government offices.

As a step to strengthen the international competitiveness of local enterprises, the ministry will keep monopolistic enterprises from excessive protection, Minister Choe said. At the same time, the ministry will adopt a prior announcement system for import liberalization beginning this year, and concentrated support will be extended to 13 kinds of industries such as machinery, metal-working, chemical and textile manufacturing, he said.

Develop [as received] machinery, electronics industry, shipbuilding and auto industry will be developed into a strategic export industry, he said.

The ministry will simplify the complicated procedures concerning introduction of foreign technology, and private enterprises will be obliged to deposit in the technological development reserve fund for the promotion of technical development, Minister Choe said. The proposed deposit amount will be hiked from the present 10 percent of incomes to two percent of the turnover, he said.

Big local enterprises will be encouraged to establish their own technological research institutes, and some 200 local enterprises will be picked up this year to play a leading role in technological development, he said.

The ministry will release 494 billion won in local currency loans and 1,300 million dollars in foreign exchange loans this year for the import of laboratory equipment by private enterprises intending to set up their own technological research institutes, he said.

A basic survey will start this year for the construction of the nation's second integrated steel mill to dedicate it by the early 1980s, he disclosed. The ministry will push ahead with its plan to create a new petrochemical industrial complex in addition to the two existing estates in Ulsan and Yochon, he said.

As a measure to compensate for deficits arising from auto exports, he said, the ministry will adopt a linkage system beginning this year, under which local auto assemblers will be able to produce large-size passenger sedans. Local auto assemblers will be allowed to roll out six-cylinder passenger sedans in proportion to their auto export sales, he said.

To effectively support small and medium enterprises, the ministry will increase this year's scale of the small enterprise special fund by 75 billion won to 225 billion won (about 445 million dollars), he said.

Some 1,200 million won (some 5.4 million dollars) will be extended this year for the modernization of wholesale and retail trade mechanism, and a basic law governing marketing activities will be enacted within this year, he added.

Agriculture Minister

SK260133Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0123 GMT 26 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 26 (HAPTONG)--Agriculture-Fishery Minister Chang Tok-chin today said his ministry will place its policy emphasis this year on increased food grain production, promotion of stock-raising, increase of farm income through encouragement of cultivation of economic crops, and self-reliance of agricultural cooperative units.

Minister Chang made the statement in his report on the ministry's policy goals for this year to President Pak Chong-hui this morning when the chief executive visited the ministry on a leg of his New-Year inspection tour of government offices.

The ministry will seek improvement of organization and management of agricultural cooperative units this year, he said. When this project is carried out successfully, 350 more units will become self-reliant by the end of this year and 1,523 units across the country will be self-reliant by 1981, Minister Chang said.

As part of measures designed to increase income of farmers, Minister Chang said his ministry will encourage farmers to turn to stock-raising and cultivate economic crops beginning this year. To this end, the ministry will extend a total of 116 billion won (about 232 million dollars) in financial funds this year to create 431 economic crops cultivation estates throughout the country, he said.

Besides, the ministry will release 83.2 billion won (some 166.4 million dollars) in financial funds for stock-raising, he said. Each farming household will be encouraged to raise five heads of cattle and 20 to 30 heads of pigs, he said.

In an effort to stabilize prices for livestock products, the ministry will implement a livestock price stabilization system setting the price ceilings, he said. Farmers will also be encouraged to plant more newly developed rice species to achieve 394 million tons in rice harvests this year, he said. Some 70 million tons of rice will be stockpiled to meet in preparation for any emergency [as received], he disclosed.

A plan is under study to set up a rural economic research institute and a livestock promotion association.

MONTHLY TRADE MEETING EMPHASIZES ANTIPROTECTIONISM

SK270320Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0301 GMT 27 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] Seoul, Jan, 27 (HAPTONG)--Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin today said his ministry will launch multipronged diplomatic activities this year to cope effectively with the mounting protectionist moves of advanced nations. Minister Pak also said his ministry do its best to promote economic cooperation with advanced and developing countries on a reciprocal basis. Minister Pak made these remarks at a monthly trade promotion conference, which was presided over by President Pak Chong-hui at the Capitol this morning.

All-out support will be given to Korean enterprises intending to advance abroad, Minister Pak said. The government plans to conclude within this year trade agreements with Egypt and 16 other countries and also hopes to hold trade talks with India and some 30 other countries, he said.

Efforts will be made to diversify import sources of key materials, to boost export sales on a deferred payment basis and to expand strategic imports, Minister Pak said.

Diplomatic negotiations will be launched to expand the air routes of the Korean national flag carrier, he said.

Efforts will also be directed at diversifying import sources of foreign capital and technology to Europe and oil-producing countries in the Middle East, he said. The ministry will promote economic cooperation with eleven developing countries including Libya and will push ahead with a plan to conclude fishery agreements with 14 coastal nations such as Australia, India and Surinam, he said. It will also promote the conclusion of double taxation avoidance agreements with Saudi Arabia and eleven other countries and investment guarantee accords with Iran and one other country, he said.

At the conference, Commerce-Industry Minister Choe Kak-kyu said his ministry will work to boost export sales of heavy and chemical industry products this year in an attempt to help attain this year's export goal set at 12.5 billion dollars. He said that 363.5 billion won in local currency funds and 1,300 million dollars in foreign exchange loans will be released this year for export industries.

It will simplify various procedures and regulations concerning the introduction of foreign technologies and plans to train 14,260 skilled workers by the end of this year, he disclosed. The ministry has set this year's target for plant exports and credit exports at 1.1 billion dollars and the Export-Import Bank of Korea will simplify its lending procedures for plant and credit exports, he said.

As a step to provide Korean traders with more speedy and accurate overseas market information, the number of overseas offices of the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (Kotra) will be increased from 77 this year, he said. At the same time, the number of overseas branches and representative offices of Korean trading firms will also expand from 1,241 to 1,250, he said.

The shipping space of Korea's ocean-going vessels will be expanded by 500,000 tons this year, and two more full-container feeders will be commissioned on the North American Pacific and European routes, he said.

Meanwhile, Minister Choe reported that Korea's exports last year reached 10,474 million dollars on a foreign exchange receipt basis, up 29 per cent from the 1976 level.

Korea's imports last year amounted to 10,811 million dollars on a customs clearance basis, reflecting an increase of 23 per cent over the 1976 scale, he added.

MEETING OF ROK, U.S. LEGISLATORS REPORTED

SK270133Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0126 GMT 27 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Washington, Jan 26 (HAPTONG)--Reps. Yi Chol-sung, leader of the opposition New Democratic Party, and Pak Chun-kyu, chairman of the policy committee of the Democratic Republican Party, now on a visit here, met yesterday with U.S. Congressmen to discuss pending issues, including the Pak Tong-son case, between Korea and the United States.

After the meeting with them at a reception, the two Korean lawmakers said today U.S. Congressmen told them that they will cooperate in dealing with the Pak scandal in Congress.

Among U.S. members of Congress were Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis), chairman of the Committee on International Relations of the House, Rep. Edward Derwinski (R-Ill.), Senator Charles H. Percy, member of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator John Glenn (D-Ohio), chairman of the Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL AID CUTOFF THREAT TERMED 'HIGH-HANDED'

SK261300Y Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 26 Jan 78 p 2 SK

[Editorial: "U.S. Congressional Demand for Testimony"]

[Text] The recent moves by some segments of the U.S. Congress, with regard to the Pak Tong-son case, have gone too far. The House is more active than the Senate as far as these moves are concerned.

Immediately following the announcement of a joint statement between the ROK and U.S. Governments with regard to this case, the U.S. House ethics committee announced that it had issued a subpoena in regard to Pak Tong-son, demanding his testimony before Congress.

A few hours ago the House adopted a resolution which had the ring of a threatening letter, saying that if Pak and former ROK Ambassador to the United States Kim Tong-cho do not appear before the U.S. Congress, the Congress will discontinue military aid to the Republic of Korea.

It is said that the U.S. Senate has also adopted a resolution urging that Pak and ROK Government officials subject themselves to questioning by the U.S. Senate ethics committee.

These moves by the U.S. Congress are unjust in every way.

Viewed from the standpoint of international practice, the U.S. Congress' direct criticism of another nation over a matter upon which the two countries have agreed through diplomatic channels and which is satisfactory to President Carter, is beyond imagination.

No matter what a country's domestic political system, it is represented by its government. The results of the government's diplomatic negotiations which run counter to congressional intent should be resolved within the United States, because these matters fall within the category of domestic affairs.

We have been conciliatory in entering into an agreement to subject our citizen Pak to a joint investigation, with the participation of U.S. prosecutors, and to send him to the United States for the purpose of testimony before U.S. courts. It is doubtful whether those U.S. Congressmen wish a settlement of the case. They may have a veiled intent in completely ignoring the agreement struck between the governments of the two countries--with a quite conciliatory attitude on our part. There would be room for us to display an understanding spirit if they ask for testimony in a manner that does not insult us. The move by the U.S. House toward discontinuance of military aid is too high-handed.

Acts trying to utilize the matter of military aid to the Republic of Korea, which serves mutual interests, on behalf of a trivial matter mistake the means for the end. These acts will not only displease us, but impair U.S. dignity.

The high-handed move of the U.S. Congress, it is feared, will irritate us and thus prevent us from assuming a mild and patient attitude.

A cultural gap has frequently been cited to explain why lobbying activities by Koreans have been the only ones to raise problems, while similar activities by many countries toward the United States have not been touched. It seems that there is a lack of understanding for Oriental people who respect honor.

Since the joint ROK-U.S. investigation of Pak is now underway, his visit to the United States will take place in 2 months time. Accordingly, the matter of Pak testifying before the Congress is not one requiring hasty settlement. Furthermore such testimony by Pak will greatly depend on his own volition. The ROK Government has hinted that it would take a flexible attitude as far as these matters are concerned.

Considering these circumstances, we cannot but feel that the recent behavior of U.S. Congressman has aggravated the situation rather than contributing to a solution.

We hope that joint efforts will be made for the creation of an atmosphere of reciprocity so that the sad incident can be settled at the earliest possible date.

CONSULAR RELATIONS WITH LIBYA SEEN 'SIGNIFICANT'

SK240140Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0057 GMT 24 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 24 (HAPTONG)--South Korea and Libya have agreed to establish consular relations to promote friendly and cooperative ties between the two countries, the Foreign Ministry here announced Monday.

Under the agreement, Korea will open a consulate general in the Libyan capital of Tripoli this year.

Government sources termed the establishment of consular relations as marking an intermediate step for Seoul to have full diplomatic relations with the Arab country, calling it a significant step forward in Seoul's bids to advance into the Arab world.

Libya, described as a hardline Arab country adhering to the nonaligned cause, has maintained diplomatic ties with North Korea since 1974 and endorsed Pyongyang on the Korean problem in the United Nations.

Some 550 South Koreans are now in Libya working on a construction project undertaken by Korean construction firms.

FRENCH HELP SOUGHT AGAIN IN ZAGREB KIDNAP CASE

SK260313Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0306 GMT 26 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 26 (HAPTONG)--South Korea plans to ask France again for an investigation of a Korean artist and his wife residing in Paris as criminal suspects in connection with the once controversial kidnap case involving Korean pianist Paek Kon-u and his actress wife Yun Chong-hui.

The move is being considered following Yi Ung-no and his wife Pak In-kyong's defiance of the Korean Embassy's summons served on them for inquiry into the aborted kidnap episode, sources at the Foreign Ministry said today.

The sources said the couple, recently emerging from months of hiding somewhere in France, reportedly told the Korean Embassy that they would ignore the summons issued last August when the abduction case took place.

Yi, viewed here as leaning toward North Korea, has phoned the Korean mission to tell of his intention not to appear in the embassy.

The Paek family, based in Paris, was mysteriously brought to Zagreb, Yugoslavia, under a false invitation to have a piano concert there. But they managed to escape the communist country with the help of a U.S. consul at the last moment. They were apparently trapped in a North Korean kidnap scheme in which the Yis had a major role.

PLAN TO RESTRICT SEOUL POPULATION GROWTH ANNOUNCED

SK240115Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0105 GMT 24 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 24 (HAPTONG)--The government Monday announced a set of comprehensive measures to help keep the population of Seoul at the seven million level until the year of 1986 by restricting the construction of factories in the capital and providing tax favors and loans to those households and facilities leaving the metropolis.

The nine-year plan was mapped out under the premise that the projected construction of an administrative capital could be completed by that year in a site south of Seoul which is yet to be announced.

The plan was chiefly directed at dispersing some 4.3 million people expected to flow into Seoul in the nine-year period to five government-designated provincial areas and encouraging industrial and educational establishments presently in the capital to move to the areas, thus keeping the Seoul population at the present level of seven million.

Under the plan, the erection of new factories or expansion of existing plants as well as educational establishments in the capital will be restricted to a maximum extent, while they are recommended to move to the areas.

The plan also calls for granting preferential support to the facilities and people moving out of the capital. Priority will also be given to those leaving the capital in allocating lands for industrial complexes.

Educational facilities in provincial areas will at the same time be expanded to discourage students from going to Seoul, and opportunities for government scholarships and research expenses will be expanded in those provincial areas.

PAK CHONG-HUI REMARKS ON HIGH GROWTH RATE 'DECEITFUL'

SK261335Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 26 78 SK

[Text] During his New Year inspection tour yesterday of the Economic Planning Board and the Ministry of Finance, traitor Pak Chong-hui made absurd remarks about a high growth rate and the anti-corruption and reform campaign and so forth, in an attempt to boast about substantial achievements. Traitor Pak Chong-hui's clamor about high growth is deceit designed to justify his criminal, nation-selling treacherous act of converting this land into a dark world and a living hell.

His absurd remarks following the commencement of the anti-corruption and reform campaign, the situation has remarkably improved, represent a trick designed to divert the people's demand for an end to irregularities committed by those wielding power.

Pak Chong-hui's recent clamor about high growth, an excuse for boasting about his achievements, is aimed at concealing his criminal treacherous acts and at fulfilling his desire for long-term power by consolidating the fascist yusin system.

However Pak Chong-hui should discontinue this maneuver and immediately step down from power, in accordance with the people's demand.

VRPR ATTACKS YI CHOL-SUNG'S WASHINGTON TALK

SK262318Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 26 Jan 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary: "We Condemn Yi Chol-sung's Remarks Overseas"]

[Text] Yi Chol-sung, so-called representative of the New Democratic Party, on 23 January gave an absurd anti-national talk before the Asia Society in Washington.

In a speech before the society Yi clamored that the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from South Korea in 4 to 5 years was "improper."

These absurd remarks by Yi Chol-sung are a sinister challenge to the people at home and abroad who wish for peace and independent reunification on the Korean Peninsula as well as anti-national remarks designed to freeze the present state of division by keeping U.S. forces in South Korea.

As everyone knows, the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea are the primary source of our people's countless misfortunes and suffering, a factor endangering peace and heightening tension on the Korean Peninsula and the basic obstacle to fatherland reunification. Therefore our people and the world progressive peoples who want peace and reunification on the Korean Peninsula strongly demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. Only such traitors as the Pak Chong-hui clique attempt to permanently divide the Korean Peninsula by opposing the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and fabricating two Koreas.

Through his Washington remarks, Yi Chol-sung once again exposed that he is a permanent splittist who does not wish reunification of the Korean Peninsula and that he is a faithful servant of Pak Chong-hui.

This trip by Yi Chol-sung to the United States was directed by the traitor Pak Chong-hui and his Washington remarks were performed as part of his mission as spokesman of the traitor Pak Chong-hui.

As is known to the world, the Pak Chong-hui clique has recently been running wildly to stop the planned withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and to permanently divide the Korean Peninsula so that the clique can prolong its life. The rascals make all sorts of absurd remarks, clamoring about a nonexistent "threat of southward invasion," "imbalance of power" on the Korean Peninsula and the like. At the same time the rascals send their faithful servants to many countries, including the United States, in an effort to gain support for their "two Koreas" policy.

Yi Chol-sung is a dirty servant of traitor Pak Chong-hui, executing the scheme to fabricate two Koreas. This is in no way accidental. Yi Chol-sung long ago became Pak Chong-hui's faithful servant in return for huge sums of money. Last year alone Yi Chol-sung traveled to Japan and the United States as a spokesman for Pak Chong-hui. There he praised the fascist "yusin" system and propagated the criminal scheme to fabricate two Koreas. As a result he was branded "head of the government-subsidized opposition party." With Yi Chol-sung's absurd remarks in Washington, voices denouncing him throughout the country are increasing. Public opinion strongly denounced him, branding him "mouthpiece of the Democratic Republican Party" and "Pak Chong-hui's personal envoy." All facts clearly show that Yi Chol-sung is a very faithful servant of the Pak Chong-hui clique.

Our people will never tolerate the antinational acts of traitor Yi Chol-sung, who indiscreetly runs wild to permanently divide the country, in collusion with the Pak Chong-hui clique. Those who turn traitor to the people and country cannot escape the people's stern judgment. History proves this. Our people must vigorously carry out the struggle to smash the Pak Chong-hui clique's scheme to divide the nation and must realize the country's independent reunification.

VRPR DERIDES SEOUL'S WORLD FREEDOM DAY OBSERVANCE

SK241330Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 24 Jan 78 SK

[Text] On 23 January the Pak Chong-hui clique kicked up the anticommunist commotion of commemorating so-called World Freedom Day by mobilizing anticommunist maniacs such as the Anticommunist League and the Anticommunist Youth League.

At the commotion the Pak Chong-hui clique viciously slandered North Korea, while clamoring about such nonsense as communization of South Korea by force. It also trumpeted such maniacal anticommunist slogans as comprehensive security, strengthening of national power and the like.

Such a vicious anticommunist din by the Pak Chong-hui clique is designed to oppress the antigovernment struggle of our people, including that of the students and to instigate the people's hostility toward North Korea in an attempt to realize the rascals' wild ambition of invading North Korea.

Our people should denounce and reject the fanatic anticommunist commotion of the Pak Chong-hui clique and should further vigorously continue the anti-fascist, democratization struggle.

VRPR COMMENTARY STRESSES NATIONAL REUNIFICATION

SK260030Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 Jan 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary: "Achieving National Reunification Is a Matter of First Priority"]

[Text] Reunification of the divided fatherland is the unanimous desire of the people in both North and South and is an important task affecting the nation's fate. Today, when grave obstacles have been created on the road to fatherland reunification due to the splittist schemes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Chong-hui clique, it is the most urgent national task to block and frustrate the scheme of the splittists within and without to perpetuate the country's division, thus expediting the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, lodestar of fatherland reunification and great sun of the people, taught as follows: "The realization of national unity is the most pressing problem. Realization of reunification from the standpoint of political systems, ideology and religion is of secondary priority."

The pressing issue in rejecting division and accelerating the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification is first of all to realize great national unity and solidarity. The respected and beloved leader's policy for realizing national unity prior to reunification in system and ideology is a most realistic and reasonable policy totally reflecting the realities in the divided North and South and the aspirations and will of all people in North and South.

In the 30-some years since the fatherland's division due to U.S. imperialist occupation of South Korea, the North and South have traversed different historical paths, resulting in the establishment of different social and political systems. Under these conditions reunifying the divided fatherland is of course no easy task. However no matter how difficult and complicated it may be, reunification is the supreme national task which should be realized without fail.

The most urgent task in resolving the problem of fatherland reunification by peaceful means is to realize national unity prior to realizing unity of social and political systems in the North and South. Today the reality is that the North and the South have different social and political systems and have people with different ideologies and religions. Under these conditions, while immediate unity in system, ideology and religion is impossible, we believe national unity can be realized. The differences in social and political systems, ideology and religion existing in the North and the South today can by no means block realization of national unity. The permanent division of a homogenous people, who have long shared a common language, customs and history in a single land, signals the end of the Korean people. This is why our people's will and desire to end national division and achieve national reunification as soon as possible is absolute greater than anything else.

The homogeneity of the people in the North and South and their burning aspiration for national reunification transcend differences in system, thought and ideology between the North and the South and firmly guarantee realization of national reunification. But the Pak Chong-hui clique, seeking national division, together with its paid trumpeters, dare to challenge the national will for reunification and talk about the "impossibility of national reunification" using the pretext of differences in systems and beliefs. They do not even hesitate to speak such absurdities as "the North Korean communists are not fellow Korean people" and "the best way to national reunification is through the elimination of communism." These absurd remarks are treacherous sophistries employed by the clique and its followers to exploit existing differences in systems and beliefs for the purpose of permanent division.

In fact what obstructs the reunification of the nation and the people is not any difference in systems and beliefs but the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the treacherous Pak Chong-hui clique. If one takes the position that concern for the nation and the people and solution of the matter of fatherland reunification--the supreme task of the people--take precedence over everything else, the differences in systems and beliefs currently existing between the North and South can be surmounted and national reunification can be realized.

Therefore the reasoning that national reunification cannot be realized because of differences in systems and beliefs does not make any sense at all. To achieve national reunification before reunification of systems, thoughts, beliefs and ideologies is not only possible, in view of our people's aspirations and the realities, but also is a matter of first priority in the course of implementing the cause of national reunification--the supreme task of the people.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, wisely taught the reasonable way to realize national reunification with the current systems of the North and South kept intact: We accept a federation of North and South Korea as the most reasonable way to achieve national reunification with the two systems of the North and South kept intact. In view of the reality in which different social systems have been established in the North and South, a federation of North and South Korea is certainly the best and most reasonable way to realize national reunification, transcending systems, thoughts, ideologies and beliefs. A federation of North and South Korea is a wise idea to prevent permanent division of the people and to achieve peaceful reunification of the nation without any condition attached and on the principle of grand unity of the people. This allows us to secure our people's independence and sovereignty from outside aggression and interference. Thus a federation of North and South Korea is entirely suited to our people's interests and acceptable to anyone who cares about the fatherland and hopes for its independent and peaceful reunification, whether he be a communist, a nationalist, a religious figure or a politician.

Now as the danger of permanent division of the nation rises, a federation of North and South Korea is of significance not only in promoting understanding between North and South and making possible the people's grand unity, but also in defending the fatherland from outside aggression, with the people's united strength. If the 50 million people of the North and South achieve grand national unity and reunification, the Korean people can endlessly prosper, resisting any outside aggression and firmly defending the fatherland. A North-South federation is also of significance in easing tension on the Korean Peninsula, thus contributing to world peace and stability. Therefore patriotic people of all walks of life who care for the destiny of the fatherland and the people and hope for the prosperity of a reunified fatherland should frustrate the schemes of splittists within and without and should more actively wage a pan-national struggle for the unity of the people--a priority matter in the fatherland's reunification.

TENG HSIAO-PING ARRIVES IN RANGOON 26 JAN

BK261422Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The vice premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Teng Hsiao-ping, and his entourage flew into Rangoon in two special planes at 1500 [0830 GMT] today for a 6-day visit to Burma at the invitation of President U Ne Win and Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha.

The visiting vice premier and his entourage were welcomed at Mingaladon Airport by President U Ne Win and State Council members, members of the Council of Ministers headed by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, chairmen of the central organs of power, the dean and the members of the diplomatic corps in Burma, and more than 50,000 students and workers. The students and workers--waving flags of the two countries and chanting "Welcome vice premier!", "Long life the vice premier!" and "May Chinese-Burmese friendship be strengthened!"--lined the street leading from Mingaladon Airport to University Avenue where the Seinlet-Kantha state guest house is situated and where the visiting vice premier will stay. A rousing welcome was also accorded by the "dobat" and "ohsi" drum players, by musical bands and by members of national dance troupes, who were wearing uniforms and waving scarves.

The visiting vice premier was accompanied by a 25-member entourage which included top-level officials--Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nien-lung, Deputy Directors of the Asian Affairs Department Wang Hsiao-yun and Cheng Jui-sheng, and Deputy Director of the Protocol Department Kao Chien-chung--and six journalists.

The vice premier made an arrival statement at the airport, on the development of friendship between the two countries. He said: "I and my colleagues are extremely delighted to have the opportunity to visit this beautiful and hospitable country as state guests at the invitation of his excellency the president and the chairman of the State Council of the SRUB, U Ne Win, and His Excellency Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha. China and Burma are two neighboring countries which are linked to each other by land and water and which have had traditional, friendly ties since time immemorial. In recent years, the friendly relations between our two countries have further developed. This is entirely in harmony with the interests as well as the desires of the two peoples.

"This visit will be like the many reciprocal visits made by the leaders of our two countries. It is designed to strengthen the bonds of traditional friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations between our two countries.

"I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude to His Excellency President U Ne Win, His Excellency Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, other Burmese government leaders and the Burmese people for the grand and warm welcome accorded to us.

"Taking this opportunity, I wish to convey the intimate greetings and good wishes of the Chinese Government and people to the Burmese Government and People. May the traditional "paukphaw" [kinship] friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations between our two countries continuously develop and strengthen. May Burma prosper and may its people enjoy happiness!"

Calls on Ne Win

BK261429Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Text] At 1830 today the visiting vice premier of the PRC State Council, Teng Hsiao-ping, called on President U Ne Win, at the presidential house of Ahlone Road. Accompanying the PRC vice premier were Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nien-lung, PRC Ambassador Mo Yen-chung; Deputy Directors of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry Wang Hsiao-yun and Cheng Jui-sheng; and deputy directors of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department Kao Chien-chung. Present in addition to President Ne Win were State Council Secretary Gen San Yu; State Council members U Thaung Kyi, Dr Hla Han, Dr Maung Lwin and Dr Maung Maung; Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha; Minister of Foreign Affairs U Hla Phone; Minister of Agriculture and Forests U Ye Gaung; Minister of Mines and Industry No 2 Col Maung Cho; defense minister Gen Kyaw Htin; and Burmese Ambassador to the PRC U Myint Maung.

Attends Ne Win Banquet

BK261447Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Text] President U Ne Win at 1930 today hosted a banquet for visiting PRC Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who is in Burma as a state guest. The banquet was held at the presidential house on Ahlone Road. Present at the banquet together with the visiting vice premier were 23 [as heard] members of his entourage including Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nien-lung; PRC Ambassador Mo Yen-chung; Deputy Directors of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry Wang Hsiao-yun and Cheng Jui-swang; Deputy Director of the Protocol Department Kao Chien-chung; and responsible officials of the PRC Embassy.

Present in addition to President Ne Win were State Council Secretary Gen San Yu; State Council members U Thaung Kyi, Dr Maung Maung, Dr Hal Han and Dr Maung Lwin; Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha; Defense Minister Gen Kyaw Htin; Minister of Agriculture and Forests U Ye Gaung; Minister of Foreign Affairs U Hla Phone; Minister of Mines and Industry No 2 Col Maung Cho; Burmese Ambassador to the PRC U Myint Maung; Col Tin U, military aide to the State Council chairman; Director General of the President's Office Lt Col Aye Kyaw; Chief of the National Intelligence Bureau U Lay Maung; director of the Military Intelligence Service Col Myo Aung; Director General of the Foreign Ministry's Political Affairs Department U Saw Hlaing; Director of the Research Division [title as heard] Daw Than Han; and Director U Sein Maung and Deputy Director U Tin Kyaw Hlaing of the Protocol Department.

Meets Ne Win 27 Jan

BK270712Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Visiting PRC Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and party held talks with President U Ne Win at the presidential house at Ahlone Road at 1000 today. Present at the meeting together with President U Ne Win were State Council Secretary Gen San Yu, State Councillor U Thaung Kyi, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Foreign Minister U Hla Phone, and Burmese Ambassador to PRC U Myint Maung. The PRC vice premier was accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung, PRC Ambassador Mo Yen-chung, Deputy Directors of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry Wang Hsiao-yun and Cheng Jui-sheng, Deputy Directors of the Protocol Department Kao Chien-chung, and chief of the Asian Affairs Division Chang Hei.

At 0900 Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and party, accompanied by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and Foreign Minister U Hla Phone, visited the martyrs mausoleum and laid a wreath at the tomb of national leader Gen Aung San. They were welcomed at the mausoleum by Culture Minister U Aye Maung and Director General of the Department of Fine Arts Dr Khin Maung Nyunt, who showed them around the mausoleum and the tombs of national heroes.

They then proceeded to Shwedagon pagoda, where pagoda trustees U Aung Thein and U Kyaing explained the history of the pagoda and took them around. The vice premier signed the guest book and donated 4,000 kyats for the pagoda.

Calls on Gen San Yu

BK271400Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK

[Text] PRC Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and party called on State Council Secretary Gen San Yu at his office at 1600 today. Present at the meeting together with Gen San Yu were State Councillor U Thaug Kyi, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Foreign Minister U Hla Phone, Burmese Ambassador to the PRC U Myint Maung, and Director General of the State Council Office U Mya Kyaw.

The PRC vice premier was accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung, ambassador Ho Yen-chung, Deputy Directors of the Asian Affairs Department Wang Hsiao-yun and Cheng Jui-sheng, deputy director of the Protocol Department Kao Chien-chung, and four other members of the delegation.

Attends Prime Minister's Banquet

BK271422Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha hosted a banquet for PRC Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and party at the presidential house on Ahlone road this evening. The banquet was attended by state councillors; chairmen of the central organs of power; members of the Council of Ministers; members of the central organs of power; members of the Burma Socialist Program Party Central Committee; deputy ministers; the dean of the diplomatic corps and Japanese ambassador to Burma; the PRC ambassador to Burma and his staff; vice chiefs of staffs; officials of the Defense Ministry; the military adviser to the State Council chairman; the directors general of the President's Office, the State Council office and People's Assembly office; the heads of the National Intelligence Bureau, military intelligence service and the Prime Minister's Office; and responsible officials of the Rangoon division regional party committee and People's Council.

BATTLES IN SVAY RIENG, RATANAKIRI 21-24 JAN

BK270428Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK

[Text] After being ignominiously crushed and exterminated on Cambodian territory, the annexationist aggressor Vietnamese continued their encroachments in the border area although they have been shouting noisily and repeatedly about negotiations, special friendship and special solidarity.

All this shows that they have not abandoned their desire to swallow Cambodia's territory, nor have they abandoned their Indochinese federation strategy. This shows the most deceitful, evil nature of the annexationist aggressor Vietnamese, who have tried to conceal themselves under the label of "peaceful negotiations" and sweet words about so-called special solidarity and special friendship. In fact, on 21 January 1978 the Vietnamese enemy fired many artillery shells into Khum Koki Saom, Svay Rieng Province, killing three people and wounding five others who were harvesting crops.

On 21 and 22 January the Vietnamese enemy repeatedly pounded the vicinity of Khum Thmei in Srok Kompong Rou, Svay Rieng Province.

On 24 January the Vietnamese enemy encroached on us at a point north of O Tang in Ratanakiri Province. However, as soon as they set foot on our soil they were immediately repulsed by our heroic revolutionary army who inflicted heavy defeats on them. More than 50 enemy forces were smashed.

On 25 January the enemy retreated shamefully.

EDITORIAL: VIETNAM NOT BACKED BY 'IMPERIALIST POWER'

BK270716Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Unattributed editorial: "Independence and Self-Reliance Will Forever Triumph Over Aggression and Annexation Directed at Others' Territory"]

[Text] Our people's sacred aspiration is to live peacefully, independently and self-reliantly on their own soil handed down to them from time immemorial by their forefathers. At the same time, our people sincerely wish to establish close friendship with all countries on our borders and with all other countries, near and far, on the principle of strict respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

However, the imperialists, expansionists and particularly the annexationist Vietnamese do not respect this sincere aspiration. They continuously interfere in our national affairs, cause disturbances in our country and nibble at our border territory. Particularly since the middle of 1975, because Vietnam's ultimate goal is to swallow Cambodia's territory and force Cambodia into an Indochinese federation under its control, and because Vietnam is no longer fighting the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and thus needs no more help from Cambodia in the forms of economic assistance, food, sanctuaries and transportation routes as it did during the war, the annexationist, expansionist Vietnamese have openly, continuously and wantonly encroached on Cambodia's national independence, sovereignty and honor. They have employed all kinds of tricks and ploys to deceive our people in their continuous encroachment and aggression. They have committed numerous crimes such as destroying our harvests, stealing fruit and vegetables in the border area, cutting down fruit and palm trees inside Cambodia to destroy any evidence

of the area's being Cambodian territory, stealthily and gradually moving border markers into Cambodian territory--from 1 meter to many kilometers, strafing, shelling and killing our innocent people working to increase production and build the country, building houses with one set of stilts on their soil and another set on Cambodian soil, and so forth.

All this wanton violation and aggression committed by the annexationist, expansionist Vietnamese has stirred great indignation among our people and combatants, who have subsequently risen up and defeated every one of these acts.

However, constantly relying on the political maturity advocated by our KCP--which has continuously tried to settle this issue through peaceful means--our Cambodian people and revolutionary army have remained ever patient and calm, showing great restraint, enduring everything and vigorously striving to maximize production and build the country.

By contrast, in response to our people's patience, restraint and calm attitude toward their aggressive acts, the annexationist, expansionist Vietnamese, thinking that our people were afraid to stand up against them, have intensified their aggressive activities against Cambodia without the slightest hesitation, nor hint of shame or morality before world public opinion.

Faced with this increasingly wanton, cruel aggression by the Vietnamese enemy, our Cambodian Revolutionary Army and people who showed lofty revolutionary heroism in driving out and exterminating the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, have raised high their combat banners to smash Vietnamese enemy's aggression and annexation, inflicting continuous defeats on them and successfully and independently defending our national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Simultaneously with the struggle to smash and exterminate the annexationist, expansionist Vietnamese enemy, our Cambodian people and army are constantly working hard to build and develop the country in all respects, in accordance with our KCP's lines of independence and self-reliance.

Because they have suffered ignominious defeats in their aggression and seeing that our Democratic Cambodia has tenaciously adhered to independence, self-reliance and self-determination, the annexationist, expansionist Vietnamese and their supporters are furious with our Democratic Cambodia. This is because they think that a small country like our Cambodia cannot be completely independent; it must rely on and become a satellite of some great power, specifically Vietnam. This is the obsolete doctrine of imperialists and expansionists; it absolutely cannot be applied today. The annexationist, expansionist Vietnamese, nevertheless, follow this doctrine and are actively implementing it.

Such an out-of-date doctrine derives from Vietnam's own principles; no imperialist power is behind it. This can be clearly explained by the following: 1) The annexationist, expansionist Vietnamese ultimately want to make Cambodia their satellite and servant; 2) Aware that their country is larger and has a bigger, stronger army equipped with more modern and numerous weaponry, since September 1977 when the Cambodian people and army were busily striving to increase production and build the country, the Vietnamese sent many divisions to invade and penetrate deep into our territory and to wreak untold destruction on our Democratic Cambodia and its people. This enraged and caused great indignation among the Cambodian people and revolutionary army.

Under the KCP's correct, wise leadership our cooperative peasants, union workers and revolutionary army combatants have raised high the banners of national independence, sovereignty, honor and territorial integrity to valiantly fight and smash the banner of aggression of the annexationist, expansionist Vietnamese, displaying lofty sacrifice and revolutionary heroism. They won total great victory on 6 January 1978 by basically pushing the aggressor Vietnamese forces out of our territory.

This great victory over these annexationist, expansionist Vietnamese, like the great victory of 17 April 1975 over the U.S. imperialists--the world's biggest imperialist power--has given our people and army much experience for their future national defence efforts. It has also taught us how to pursue, search for and destroy enemy remnants and to smash all attempts at aggression by enemies of all stripes.

By the same token, this great victory clearly shows that if we firmly cherish the nation, independence and national honor as self-reliant masters, we will always be able to defeat any aggressor even if he has a larger population, stronger armed forces and better weapons. Such an aggressor can never achieve his dark plans to swallow Cambodia's territory.

On the contrary, aggression and expansionism of imperialists and expansionists, particularly that of the Vietnamese enemy, can only suffer successively worse defeats leading to eventual total destruction.

Through the arduous and complex current revolutionary struggle waged with great sacrifice and revolutionary heroism, we can fully defend the purity of our independence and self-reliance and successfully defend our national independence, sovereignty, honor and territorial integrity. This is the brilliant fruit of the revolutionary struggle the Cambodian people and army have independently and self-reliantly waged under the KCP's correct, wise leadership.

Our collective workers and peasants and revolutionary army joyfully welcome the historic great victory won through independence and self-reliance, at the cost of much blood and sweat sacrificed by our valiant people and male and female revolutionary heroes.

However, despite our great victory we are not so complacent as to allow ourselves to be dragged into a rigid position [corsang niyom]; for even though the annexationist, expansionist Vietnamese suffered stinging ignominious defeat on 6 January from the outstanding feats of arms of our heroic Cambodian people and revolutionary army, they have not abandoned their Indochinese federation scheme. In fact, they are still committing aggression against us by strafing and shelling our territory and sending spies and commandoes to conduct espionage and pacification activities and to butcher and massacre our people and destroy our economy in the border region almost on a daily basis.

Therefore all of us--union workers, cooperative peasants and revolutionary armymen--must resolutely and constantly maintain our revolutionary vigilance. We pledge to further strengthen and expand our adherence to independence and self-reliance, to sharpen our determination to fight the annexationist, expansionist Vietnamese enemy, and to make all sacrifices to defend the victorious gains of the revolution, national independence, national sovereignty, national honor and territorial integrity and to keep them red and everlasting, generation after generation. We will never allow the annexationist, expansionist Vietnamese enemy to swallow our Democratic Cambodia!

ECONOMIC DELEGATION SEES PRC ECONOMIC ADVISERS IN OUDOMSAI

BK270401Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK

[Text] As reported earlier, on the morning of 21 January the PRC economic delegation led by its deputy head Yang Jung-chieh, a deputy departmental director of the Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, left Vientiane for a visit to Luang Prabang and Oudomsai provinces in northern Laos.

After visiting Luang Prabang Province, on the morning of 22 January the delegation left for Oudomsai Province. At Oudomsai airport, it was warmly welcomed by Bountham, chairman of the Oudomsai provincial administrative committee; (Ho Ming-fa), deputy chief of the office of PRC economic advisors in northern Laos; and some cadres of the Oudomsai provincial administrative office. During its visit, the delegation called on the provincial administrative committee and visited the Lao-Chinese friendship printing house, a saw mill, and a medium-size textile factory which is being built with PRC assistance. The delegation was warmly welcomed by responsible persons and workers in each place it visited.

THAILAND'S WONG PHONNIKON MEETS NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN, DEPARTS

BK270230Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK

[Text] At 0930 on 26 January, Vice Foreign Minister Khamphai Bouppha led His Excellency Wong Phonnikon, deputy foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, and his party to pay a courtesy call on Vice Premier and Finance Minister Nouhak Phoumsavan at the premier's office. Set Herabat, Thai ambassador to Laos, also accompanied the party on the courtesy call. The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Nouhak Phoumsavan and Wong Phonnikon discussed the problem of improving the fraternal friendly relations between Laos and Thailand.

At 1030 on the same day, Wong Phonnikon and his party concluded the visit to our country and left Vientiane for home. Seeing the Thai party off at Tha Deua landing were Vice Foreign Minister Khamphai Bouppha and a number of senior cadres of the Foreign Ministry, the Thai ambassador and a number of staff members of the Thai Embassy in Laos.

MUECKENBERGER-LED SED DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Visits Xieng Khouang Province

BK261240Y Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 6 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, January 26 (KPL)--The delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany led by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the party's Central Control Commission, yesterday left Vientiane for a visit to Xieng Khouang Province.

The delegation was accompanied by Maichamtan Sengnani and Mrs Khampheng Bouppha, members of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and Dieter Jarck, GDR ambassador to Laos, who is also a member of the delegation. The delegation was welcomed at Phonsavan airport by Oudom Khattinha, secretary of the provincial party committee, representatives of the local administration and many other people.

Mr Oudom Khattinha briefed the delegation about the situation in the province in the recent struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and in the building of a new life at present. He guided the guests to visit the Plaine des Jarres and an agricultural farm in Thonghai village, Muoang Pek district, where they were warmly welcomed. The delegation returned to Vientiane later in the day.

Talks With Phoumi Vongvichit

LD261942Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1516 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Vientiane--During the morning of the fourth day of the official friendship visit by the GDR guests, an extremely cordial meeting took place between the SED Central Committee delegation led by SED Politburo member Erich Mueckenberger, and Minister Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

Phoumi Vongvichit thanked the SED for its solidarity and great understanding given to the LPRP and the fraternal Lao people in their selfless struggle to overcome the complicated heritage of the past and to develop the first foundations of socialism. This initial visit by an SED Central Committee delegation to the young Lao People's Democratic Republic will further strengthen the fraternal bond between the two Marxist-Leninist parties, he stated.

Erich Mueckenberger briefed Phoumi Vongvichit on the present state of implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. He also reported on the preparations for the GDR's 30th anniversary. They expressed both the great trust of the people in their leading party and the certainty that the congress' decisions will be fully implemented.

This afternoon the talks between the delegations from the central committees of both fraternal parties--led by Erich Mueckenberger and Chanmi Douangboutdi, member of the Central Committee of the LPRP, were concluded. Both deputations spoke out in favor of further deepening and expanding the cooperation and exchange of experiences between the SED and the LPRP in an all-round manner.

In the morning Erich Mueckenberger and the delegation members had been cordially welcomed guests at the (Pakpasak) technical college in Vientiane. They were able to convince themselves of the endeavors by the young people's power to train their own skilled workers and technicians for the construction of the country. In order to expand and modernize this training of cadres, the GDR will build and equip four apprentice workshops in the next few years.

On Wednesday the GDR guests made a 1-day trip into the country and visited the locality of Xieng Khouang in the legendary Plaine des Jarres. In 1972, units of the Lao people's armed forces had, together with their Vietnamese brothers-in-arms, smashed the imperialist invaders and reactionary forces here and created the prerequisites for the later proclamation of the people's democratic republic. In this region, still pockmarked by innumerable bomb craters, Erich Mueckenberger and the members of the SED delegation had cordial meetings with cooperative farmers.

Received by Souphanouvong

LD261944Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1552 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Vientiane--A cordial and fraternal meeting took place this evening in Vientiane between Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and president of the Supreme People's Council, and Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Presidium of the GDR People's Chamber.

It served to establish contacts between the supreme people's representative bodies of both fraternal countries.

During the lively talk, both sides explained the way their parliaments work and their responsible tasks in continually deepening socialist democracy. They stressed the great value of continual contacts between the supreme people's representative bodies in the GDR and Laos, and agreed to activate cooperation in this field. For this reason the Lao Supreme People's Council would welcome a visit to Laos before this year is out by a delegation from the GDR People's Chamber.

The meeting, which passed in a very friendly and comradely atmosphere, was also attended by GDR Ambassador to Laos, Dieter Jarck.

GDR Ambassador Hosts Reception

BK270344Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On the evening of 26 January Comrade Dieter Jarck, GDR ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary to the LPDR, hosted a grand reception at the GDR Embassy in honor of the SED delegation led by Comrade Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the party's Central Control Commission, which is paying a friendly visit to Laos.

Attending the reception were Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, vice premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs; Comrade Chanmi Douangboutdi, member of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the party's Central Control Commission; Comrade Maichantan Sengmani and Comrade Mrs Khampheng Boupma, members of the party Central Committee; some vice ministers; cadres responsible for the office of the party Central Committee; and a number of cadres of the Foreign Ministry. Comrade Podolskiy, USSR ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary to the LPDR; and Comrade Nguyen Si Hoat, SRV charge d'affaires ad interim to the LPDR, also attended the reception.

During the reception, the hosts and guests took turns toasting the everlasting revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism between the two parties and the Lao and German peoples.

Earlier, on the morning of the same day, Comrade Chanmi Douangboutdi accompanied the delegation to visit the vocational school at (Tam Pasak), where it was warmly welcomed by the school's board of directors and students.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LAOS, REPORTS ON TALKS

BK271007Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The Thai delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Wong Phonninon, which was sent to Laos on 25 January to hand over salt and rice to the Lao Government, returned to Thailand yesterday. Wong Phonninon is now in Nong Khai Province to inspect the general situation along the border, while the other members of the delegation--Interior Under Secretary of State Winyu Angkhanarak; Director General of the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation Chuchat Pramunphon; Director General of the Political Department Owat Sutthiwatnaruphut; Director General of the Economic Department Chuai Kannawat Kannawat; Director General of the Information Department Wichian Watthanakun and the governor of Nong Khai Province, Chamman Photchana--returned to Bangkok yesterday.

The director general of the Information Department told newsmen at Bangkok airport that the Lao Government had warmly welcomed the delegation. The delegation was greeted at Tha Deua ferry landing by Khamphai Boupha, LPDR deputy foreign minister, Lao senior officials and the Thai ambassador to Vientiane. The Thai delegation met and exchanged views with its Lao counterpart headed by Khamphai Boupha at the LPDR Foreign Ministry in Vientiane. The two delegations discussed ways to improve relations and cooperation between the two countries.

According to the director general of the Information Department, the presentation of rice and salt to the Lao Government was held at the office of the Lao National Planning Committee. In the afternoon, the Thai deputy foreign minister and party paid a courtesy call on Phoun Sipaseut, LPDR vice premier and minister of foreign affairs and exchanged views with him on many issues, such as trade between the two countries. The Thai delegation thanked the Lao Government for the release of Thai prisoners, which demonstrates its friendly attitude toward Thailand. In the evening, the Thai ambassador hosted a reception for the delegation at the Thai Embassy in Vientiane. Many senior Lao officials also attended the reception.

Wichian further disclosed that on the morning of 26 January, prior to its departure, the Thai delegation also paid a courtesy call on Vice Premier Nouhak Phoumsavan. Wichian said that the two Lao vice premiers asked the delegation to convey their best wishes to the Thai prime minister.

The delegation's visit to Laos has helped to create a friendly atmosphere between the two countries, Wichian said, adding that the authorities of both countries will further cooperate on solving border problems.

Meanwhile, Chamnam Photchana, governor of Nong Khai Province, told newsmen that the delegation's trip to Laos has improved relations between the two countries and enabled both countries to better understand existing bilateral problems. He said both sides had also considered border issues such as fishery and cultivation on the islands in the Mekong River. The Lao delegation accepted these issues for further consideration.

The Thai delegation explained the necessity of having the Mekong River operation unit's boats, which are used to maintain peace and order along the river. The Lao authorities were informed that the purpose of the Mekong River operation unit is not to launch aggression against Laos. On the contrary, this unit can help people along the river in case of accident.

The Lao delegation proposed that five additional border passes be opened, two in Chaing Rai Province and one each in Si Chiang Mai district, Nakhon Phanom Province and Phibun Mangsahan district. The Thai Government will consider this Lao proposal.

In making the proposal, the Lao delegation pointed out that the opening of the present border passes is not enough to facilitate contacts between the people of the two countries.

The Thai delegation also asked the Lao side to conduct a survey on the number and whereabouts of Thai nationals in Laos. The governor said that it is believed that there are still about 100 Thai in that country. So far, the Lao authorities have already released 45 Thai citizens, but there are over 20 Thai still being detained at Samkhe Prison in Laos.

Chamnan Photchana also disclosed that only 860 people have fled from Laos to his province since 15 November 1976, some 600 of whom are Meo hilltribesmen. These new refugees will be sent later to the refugee center in Nakhon Phanom. There were about 23,600 refugees in his province prior to 15 November 1976.

Further on Border Openings

BK270205Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 27 Jan 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Text] Laos has sought Thailand's agreement to reopen five border points and the withdrawal of the Mekong patrol units in the border river, Nong Khai Governor Chamnan Photchana reported yesterday. Thailand in return asked Lao authorities to provide full details about Thais held prisoners in Laos. Laos also proposed that a joint working group should be formed between Thailand and Laos to thrash out specific problems affecting the relationship between the two countries.

These were the crux of the discussions held between a Thai delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Wong Phonnikon and high-ranking Laotian officials during a 2-day visit to Vientiane which ended yesterday afternoon.

Governor Chamnan, a member of the Thai team said he explained to Lao officials that the presence of the Thai Mekong River patrol force is no threat to Laos. "It is our own way of protecting our people, our fishermen and our vessels," he said. The question was raised with Governor Chamnan by Lao Foreign Affairs Under Secretary of State Souban Sitthilat. "He listened to our reasoning but was still inclined on asking us to pull out our river patrol unit," the governor said.

Mr Chamnan said Lao authorities, during the discussions, asked Thailand to reopen five border points. "They want two points to be reopened first: Amphoe Mae Sai of Chiang Rai and Pakse, opposite our Amphoe Phibunmangbahan of Ubon. Three other points they mentioned are Chiang Khan in Loei directly opposite their Sayaboury, Thakhek which is opposite our Nakhon Phanom and Amphoe Si Chiang Mai in Nong Khai," the governor reported. He said at present border points which are open are at Amphoe Muang of Nong Khai and Amphoe Mukdahan of Nakhon Phanom.

In his opinion, the governor believes that there are both merits and demerits in complying with the request from Laos. "If we reopen more border points, it would be easier to control smuggling. But on the other hand, we should have to be more vigilant once new border points are open otherwise our security may be affected," he said.

The governor said the Thai officials asked their Lao counterparts during the talks to check into the exact number of Thais being held in Laos. "We want to know exactly where they are being held and whether they are sick or not. We also asked them to check whether any Thai prisoners had died. The Lao authorities promised to speed up the trials against the Thais, he said. The governor said there are about 200 Thais being held in Laos, of which 45 have been released.

"We don't know where the rest are being held, but from information provided by the 15 Thais released recently, there are still about 26 Thais being held in Samke Prison, three of whom are female," the governor said.

The governor said that the Thai side agreed to pursue all the suggestions raised by the Lao officials who suggested that a joint committee should be set up to specifically consider various topics. The governor insisted that no agreement had been reached during the talks, on any of the proposals.

Trade Proposals

BK270209Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 27 Jan 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Laos has proposed resumption of trade with Thailand, which is receptive to the suggestion. The proposal was made by Lao Deputy Premier and Finance Minister Nouhak Phoumsavan who met Deputy Foreign Minister Wong Phonninon in Vientiane yesterday. The Lao minister said Laos is interested in buying rice, sugar, cement, medical supplies and salt from Thailand. Laos is willing to sell wood and coffee to Thailand, according to a member of the Thai delegation, Nong Khai Governor Chamnan Photchana. The Thai team flew back from Vientiane yesterday after a 2-day visit.

The Lao deputy premier also told the Thai officials that its lead smelting plant is being revived. "And after production is resumed, they could sell lead to Thailand as well," he said. The lead smelting plant was turned over to the new Lao Government by the original French proprietor. The Lao deputy premier also said that since Thailand and Laos are close neighbors, both should consider exchanging goods. The Thai side agreed to take the proposal into consideration.

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK270236Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 27 Jan 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "River Patrol and Checkpoints Need To Be Thought Out"]

[Text] It is quite obvious that the Thai delegation which spent 2 days in Vientiane and has just come back has been successful in the negotiations and now the government in Bangkok has clear ideas as to what issues the Lao Government gives priority. Evidently the Lao side at the negotiating table were extremely well-prepared for the talks while the Thai delegation, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Wong Phonninon seems to have had no concrete answers and had to fend off the requests pending consultations with the government in Bangkok.

The government must give serious thought to two of the Lao requests--the withdrawal of Mekong River patrol units and the reopening of the border checkpoints. Nong Khai Governor Chamnan Photchana has pointed out that the river patrol was necessary because of the protection it gives fishermen and their vessels but what must be considered is that the patrol boats are also preventing more refugees from entering Thailand. Laos must be made aware of the fact that just like the authorities in Vientiane do not want Lao to flee to Thailand, so does Thailand. The river patrol serves that additional purpose also.

Patrolling of the river, Vientiane must be made to understand, is not an exercise of sovereignty over the river itself since it has been understood for a long time--at least ever since they established plans of the Mekong project--that the river is shared by both countries.

The river patrol is as important to Laos as it is to Thailand in that both countries do not want any smuggling to go on from one side or the other.

This is where the reopening of the border checkpoints comes in. It is an open secret that smuggling goes on along the borders which Thailand has with her four neighbors. Smuggling into Burma is mainly consumer goods, into Malaysia is mainly rice, and a variety of goods enter Laos and Cambodia illegally from Thailand. As far as we know, the only smuggling into Thailand is narcotics from Burma.

Will the opening of the five border checkpoints, as requested by Laos, increase or decrease smuggling? This is a question to which the government must give serious thought. It is possible that reopening the check points may reduce smuggling because trade could be carried on legitimately. Or it is possible that the level in the quantity of smuggled goods will increase or remain at the same level.

We are for opening the checkpoints since, despite the best of relations we have with Malaysia and open checkpoints, there is still smuggling going on--Prime Minister Kriangsak has pointedly said that he would invoke article 27 on rice smugglers. We do not believe that smuggling will increase with the opening of the checkpoints but it will be a very good political gesture.

CAMBODIAN RAID IN CHANTHABURI REPORTED

BK291059Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Text] According to a report dispatched from Radio Thailand newsmen in Chanthaburi, at 1915 yesterday Cambodian soldiers attacked Thai village defense volunteers at Noen Din Daeng village in Pong Nam Ron of Chanthaburi Province. The Cambodian soldiers opened fire on the Thai volunteers with machineguns and M-79 mortars, seriously wounding Chaisit, last name unknown, who is a schoolteacher at the village, and two other volunteers--Yang Chaikaeo and Chaem, last name unknown. The defense volunteers sent a radio message to the Chanthaburi provincial administration about the incident. The wounded were later delivered to Phra Pokklao Hospital in the provincial town of Chanthaburi.

At 2000, a gun duel between Cambodian soldiers and the Thai volunteers broke out and lasted about 30 minutes. No Thai casualties were reported. Provincial Governor Prasit Uttamot this morning ordered his deputy, Bunnak Saisawang, to inspect the situation at the village and instructed provincial public welfare and Red Cross officials to visit the wounded teacher and volunteers at the hospital.

PAPERS ASSESS UPPADIT'S COMING CAMBODIA VISIT

BK270834Y [Editorial Report BK] Six Bangkok Thai-language dailies--SIAM RAT, MATICHON, DAO SIAM, THAI RAT, DAILY TIME and SIANG PUANGCHON--On 24, 25 and 26 January comment on Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary's invitation to Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun to pay an official visit to Cambodia, which had been simultaneously announced by the Thai and Cambodian governments on 23 January.

SIAM RAT's 24 January page 5 editorial, entitled "A Message for Cambodia," says: "Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary's invitation to our foreign minister shows that Cambodia has genuine intentions to open talks with Thailand." It continues that this step could lead to a real diplomatic exchange between the two countries and to trade, economic and cultural exchanges.

Direct contact, the editorial says, will enable the two sides find ways to end the sporadic clashes along their common border.

It goes on: "We would like to suggest to our foreign minister to propose to Cambodia, if possible, that a demilitarized zone be set up along the Thai-Cambodian border in order to prevent further clashes and that the people be evacuated from the disputed area by both sides in order to prevent further killing." The SIAM RAT editorial also asks that the delegation discuss with Cambodia the problem of the 14,000 Cambodian refugees in Thailand. The Cambodian authorities should be ready to guarantee their security and take them back, the editorial says.

MATICHON's 25 January page 4 editorial, "Another Dimension: Thailand and Its Neighbors," welcomes the announcements by the Thai and Cambodian governments, saying it indicates clearly that Thailand's relations with its neighbors in Indochina are going to be normalized, thus enabling diplomatic and trade contacts as well as cooperation in technical, economic and other fields. It says: "Since this government took office, we can see, among other things its patience, restraint and efforts to use diplomatic means to improve relations with neighboring countries, namely Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia. It can be seen that in the several clashes with the Cambodians along the common border, the Thai Government only acted to prevent the other side from violating our sovereignty; it did not resort to violent retaliation as urged by some here."

The MATICHON editorial lauds Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, for as soon as he became prime minister, he sent letters to the leaders of the three neighboring countries expressing goodwill and his government's intention to normalize Thailand's relations with them. "As for improving our relations with Cambodia," the editorial says, "This will certainly help Thailand to shorten its aviation route to the east. If the negotiations among the four countries in Vietiane on 9 February are successful, travel to the east from here will become much faster and more economical."

DAO SIAM's 25 January page 3 editorial, "Thai-Cambodian Relations," notes that the Thai Government "is achieving success in reviving friendly relations with Indochinese countries." This augurs well for Thailand's and other Southeast Asian countries' efforts to work for the progress of this region and the welfare of its people. The present government should therefore speed up promotion of Thai-Indochinese relations without delay. "Since Thailand's economic, political and military development is more advanced than those countries, it should therefore show its sincerity toward them and willingly sacrifice for them in order to support them and protect them from possible dangers to a certain extent," the editorial says.

Following the meeting between the Thai foreign minister and Cambodian leaders in Phnom Penh, DAO SIAM's editorial says, it is hoped that both countries will cooperate closely to determine the cause of the frequent border clashes along their common border and that the border problem will be finally solved. "It is possible that Thai-Cambodian border incidents are similar to those which have occurred along the Thai-Malaysian border, where Chinese Communist guerrillas have always committed acts of provocation against authorities of both countries. Improved Thai-Cambodian relations will lead to border agreements on the suppression of insurgents and liberation movements. It is certain that such agreements will benefit both Thailand and Cambodia," the DAO SIAM editorial says.

SIAM RAT's 25 January page 7 "Ringside" column by Khukrit Pramot welcomes Cambodia's invitation and the Thai delegation's visit, which is "expected to be made on 25 January." He congratulates the government for this success in its foreign policy toward neighboring countries. Khukrit says the Thai-Cambodian contact is being looked at as a step toward, first, normalization of relations between Thailand and Cambodia, and second, the end to conflicts along the Thai-Cambodian common border. Whether the two objectives will be achieved, he says, depends on the sincerity of both sides.

Khukrit adds: "It is noteworthy that Cambodia and Vietnam, both communist countries, have now become open enemies and are waging a vehement war of words against one another. The Cambodian refugees' stories of untold cruelties by Khmer Rouge soldiers are now being supported by charges from the Vietnamese authorities." It is therefore possible that the leaders of Cambodia might be thinking of trying to "improve the image of Cambodia in the eyes of the world." If this is the case, we can expect that the mission by our foreign minister will be useless because, no matter whether his subsequent report on the Cambodian trip is negative or positive, the foreign minister would never achieve anything in improving Thai-Cambodian relations. "Sincerity must be proved," Khukrit says. "It remains to be seen whether the border incidents calm down once a relationship between Thailand and Cambodia has been established. If Cambodia is sincere, it must look for ways to control its border troops and keep them peaceful. Anyway, the problem is whether the Cambodian Government in Phnom Penh has the authority to order and control the Khmer Rouge and to what extent?"

"As for Thailand, it must show sincerity by effectively preventing all subversive activities along the border. It must stop people on Thai territory from crossing into Cambodia to stage any kind of hostile activities against the Cambodian Government, even if they are claimed to be activities to suppress communist elements for the sake of Thailand," Khukrit says.

THAI RAT's 26 January page 3 editorial: "Moving Toward Negotiations," says the foreign minister's visit to Cambodia will pave the way for normalizing diplomatic relations between Thailand and Cambodia and a solution to their border problem. Border incidents between the two countries still occur, with the latest incident taking place on 23 January. This might become an obstacle to negotiations. Therefore, Thai and Cambodian negotiators should concentrate on finding the cause of the conflicts, or negotiations might collapse. "We would like to suggest that, before negotiations begin, Thailand should first ask Cambodia to guarantee peace and security along the common border. This is a problem which must be given priority, because if it cannot be solved, other problems--be they trade, economic or fishery cooperation--will become too complicated to handle." The paper goes on: "At the same time, both sides ought to use new measures to prevent possible provocations along the border which might develop into clashes that may set back the negotiations. We are sure that if both sides have the same wish, their common problems will be solved, just as in the talks Laos and Vietnam have held with Thailand."

DAILY TIME's 26 January page 3 editorial: "Thailand and Cambodia," says that this government's ability to contact Cambodia, in addition to the improvement of relations with Vietnam and Laos, should be regarded as the start of a total success in creating a friendly atmosphere with all three neighboring countries in Indochina despite the current conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia. "At present the formation of the Indochina federation is still a shaky plan because of the existing discord between Vietnam and Cambodia. Thailand can continue to be free or worry for a certain time. However, whenever those two countries closely join together, the threat of a formation of the Indochina federation will come back and Thailand will have to be more cautious about it," the paper says.

According to the DAILY TIME, friendship is a good thing and Thailand should return friendship with friendship. However, it remains to be seen how long this friendship will last. "Thailand is not so weak that we have to fear direct invasion from neighboring countries. Yet, we stand to suffer indirect damages from occasional border incidents because it will affect investment and the tourist industry. Winning friendship from the neighboring countries is a benefit, but this does not mean that we can allow our border defenses to weaken."

SIANG PUANGCHON's 26 January page 3 editorial "Thailand and Cambodia" says: "Nobody can guarantee the success of our foreign minister's visit to Phnom Penh and Thailand's effort to stop Cambodia's attacks on our border."

"It seems that Cambodia is losing confidence in other countries' respect for its territorial integrity. Like the border clashes with Thailand, it is also waging a war on its eastern border with Vietnam." The paper warns that Thailand must not relax security and defense measures along its border. "Normalization of diplomatic relations between Thailand and Cambodia will pave the way for future cooperation in other aspects. The move should be supported since it will serve the interests of both countries. It should be based on sincerity and mutual cooperation. We express our congratulations and our hope to see an exchange of ambassadors in the not too distant future," the paper concludes.

KRIANGSAK ON 'LONG-TERM' REFUGEE POLICY

BK270211Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 27 Jan 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan told the diplomatic corps based in Bangkok last night that Thailand will adopt a long-term policy towards refugees from Indochina. "We will accept only certain refugees within our capacity and will also take into account other related factors such as the number of refugees and our security. So we cannot set a specific time," he said. The prime minister was speaking at a dinner hosted by Singapore Ambassador Chi Ow Yang at the Dusit Thani Hotel which was attended by about 200 guests.

The premier reiterated that the refugee problem Thailand is facing must be considered "as an international problem and not only a problem of Thailand." He said, "It is now time that the international communities and organizations should do whatever they can to persuade the countries in Indochina to accept the return of their refugees with guarantee of their safety." He also urged developed countries to accept these refugees for resettlement particularly the "boat people."

Discussing the domestic policy, Gen Kriangsak said his government has been in power for only 2 months and 14 days but "it has been said that this administration has accomplished a lot both in domestic and international affairs within a relatively short time." He added, "But we cannot sit back and take pride in what we have done so far. It is only the beginning and there will be a difficult and challenging task ahead." He emphasized the national reconciliation policy and added: "It is time we start calling Thai citizens as just Thais--not leftists or rightists. It is time we should be broadminded to listen to different views expressed generally on the basis of individual conviction."

Seminar on Refugees

BK270238Y Bangkok POST in English 27 Jan 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Royal Thai Navy patrol boats are blocking Vietnamese refugees from landing here because Western countries have not assured the government the refugees will be moved promptly to third countries, a government official said yesterday. Col Kamon Prachuapmo, director of the Interior Ministry's operations centre for displaced persons, said in response to a reporter's question that Vietnamese refugee boats were being stopped, but if a boat was judged unseaworthy or had engine problems it was allowed to land. "Our naval patrols will not turn away small boats unable to continue their journey," Col Kamon said.

Col Kamon, speaking during a panel discussion at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand, said the government was forced to take the action because Western governments could not assure boat refugees would quickly be moved on to new homes in third countries. Leading officials of the French and American refugee programmes said it was not legally possible for them to commit their government to accept refugees sight unseen.

U.S. Embassy refugee coordinator Thomas Barnes said that some categories of people, such as drug smugglers, were legally unacceptable. Barnes went on to say that a new allotment of 7,000 more refugees would allow the U.S. government to take care of the remaining 1,900 boat people in Thailand and allow for continued flow from Vietnam. He denied that the U.S. was just "skimming the cream" of the refugee population. Despite U.S. congressional permission for 15,000 more refugees in late summer 1977, few new refugees have moved to the United States. The American programme still lags behind the steadier French absorption of about 1,000 refugees per month.

With a touch of irritation in his voice Col Kamon said, "They (Western refugee officials) are so slow. Even when refugees are quickly accepted, it sometimes takes more than a year before they finally leave." Statistics give the number of Indochinese refugees who have left Thailand for various third countries as: 28,000 for France, 22,000 for the United States, 1,800 for Australia and fewer than 1,000 for all others combined.

38 PROVINCES NOW LISTED AS 'COMMUNIST INFILTRATED'

BK270151Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 27 Jan 78 p 1 BK

[Text] The newly established Payao Province now ranks 38th among communist-infiltrated areas, the government announced. The announcement signed by Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan has been published in the royal gazette released to the public on Wednesday. There has been indication of preparation for communist activities in the northern province of Payao, the announcement said. Two central provinces of Chantaburi and Trat were also, declared as communist-subversive areas in the royal gazette, effective as of 1 January 1978.

BRIEFS

RICE EXPORTS--Thailand exported a record high figure of 2,885,141 tons of rice last year valued at 13.409 billion baht, Mr Pricha Tanprasoet, chairman of the rice committee of the Board of Trade announced yesterday. About 1,565,917 tons of 54.3 percent of the total rice export were made through the private sector while the remaining 1,319,224 tons were shipped out by the government in 1977, according to Mr Pricha. The country's rice exports last year were about 1,015,688 tons more than the amount exported in 1976 with the foreign earnings increasing by 4.631 billion baht. The Ministry of Commerce has also announced that during the first 3 months of 1978, a total of 500,000 tons of rice would be allowed for export. [Bangkok POST in English 16 Jan 78 p 19 BK]

CHOLERA CASES--Cholera has spread to 24 provinces and has claimed 16 lives out of 520 victims since the disease outbreak last September, according to Dr Manatsawi Unhanan, director-general of Communicable Disease Control Department. The doctor, disclosed that most of the cholera cases occurred in Samut Prakan, Samut Sakhon and Bangkok, with the latest case being reported at Kaeng Krachan, Petchaburi. [Bangkok POST in English 15 Jan 78 p 3 BK]

AUSTRALIAN AID--On 18 January an agreement was signed by the director general of the Technical and Economic Cooperation Department of Thailand and the Australian ambassador. Under the agreement, Australia will provide Thailand with aid worth 10.65 million Australian dollars in the form of farm tools, machinery, advisors and training facilities for the projects of the Accelerated Rural Development Office in the south. The Thai-Australian rural development program in the south is aimed at improving the living conditions and income of the people in the south through an integrated development program, including road construction, water resources development, farming and livestock promotion, vocational training and cooperative projects. An accelerated rural development center under this program will be set up in Hat Yai. In the beginning, emphasis will be on the development of Songkhla, Trang and Satun provinces. Thailand will provide a counterpart fund of approximately 250 million baht for this 5-year program. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 18 Jan 78 BK]

VIETNAMESE, FOREIGN NEWSMEN TOUR AN GIANG BORDER AREA

OW270839Y Hanoi VNA in English 0659 GMT 27Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 27--Journalists from eleven countries yesterday inspected the blackened ruins of a Vietnamese hamlet near the border with Kampuchea where Kampuchean troops massacred Vietnamese civilians last week. The party, including more than 30 foreign reporters and movie cameramen, were taken to Ba Den hamlet, An Cu village, in the Bay Nui area of An Giang Province.

Ba Den is five kilometres from the border to the west, and 13 kilometres from the border to the west, and 13 kilometres from the border to the north.

On January 13, four Kampuchean divisions including five artillery battalions occupied the area. According to Lieutenant Colonel Bui Thanh Ngoi who guided the journalists, the Kampuchean armed forces raided Ba Den hamlet after laying down a barrage of shells from long-range artillery.

"The aggressor troops on January 13 butchered 27 people and wounded 41 in Ba Den, and damaged over 3,500 hectares of rice paddy and 500 hectares of freshly transplanted paddy," he said.

Journalists were shown the charred timbers of houses and public buildings in the hamlet, 125 of the 190 houses in An Cu village razed by the Kampuchean armed forces. They also saw craters formed by Kampuchean shells. They were then taken to a small plain at the foot of Phu Cuong Mountain. Kampuchean troops were intercepted and driven out of there by the armed forces and people of An Giang Province on January 19. Lieutenant Colonel Ngoi said that in a battle which lasted from early morning to night, the Vietnamese armed forces severely mauled five Kampuchean battalions.

"The aggressors fled over the saddle of Phu Cuong Mountain towards their own territory, leaving more than 1,000 corpses strewn around the flanks of the mountain," he said. He said many Kampuchean soldiers and 400 guns were captured.

The journalists were then taken to a spot near Ba Den hamlet, some five kilometres east of the Vinh Te canal, which in turn is about two kilometres from the border. Kampuchean troops, including the 520th Division from Phnom Penh, also occupied this area before they were driven out on January 19.

AFP Correspondent Reports Visit

BK270409Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0243 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK

[By Jean Thoraval]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, Jan 27 (AFP)--Thirty foreign journalists, including an American television crew, saw for themselves yesterday that Vietnamese and Cambodians are still firing along their border. Near Chau Doc in An Giang Province, about 70 minutes by helicopter from Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, fighting was still evident 3 years after the second Indochina war ended. As soon as the group, including this correspondent, landed at Thi Airport in a giant "Sikorsky" helicopter they could hear the low thuds of artillery in the distance.

It was in this region, at Ba Den, that Cambodian troops launched an offensive from January 11 to 19. Vietnamese sources said five battalions or almost 5,000 Cambodian soldiers took part. The Cambodians held the village, about 5 kilometres (3 miles) inside Vietnam, and the surrounding hills but were dislodged by Vietnamese Infantry and tanks on January 20.

Lieutenant Colonel Bui Thanh Ngon, a commander of this sector, said the Cambodians left 1,060 dead and abandoned (?400) weapons.

Only burnt-out ruins still stand in the village of Ba Den and its surrounding hamlets. A total of 120 houses were completely destroyed and crop storage barns were burnt. Lying around were a few earthenware pots among thousands of broken pieces and the twisted remains of corrugated iron roofs, melted by fire or ripped off by shells.

If proof were needed that Vietnam and Cambodia were a long way from negotiations, there is plenty in this Vietnamese territory resounding again to heavy artillery. This conflict is being fought here and there along almost 700 kilometres (430 miles) of the 1,100-kilometre (680-mile) border.

A Vietnamese official did not hide from the journalists that the Vietnamese army had gone through some difficult moments in the Ha Tien region.

From all around Ba Den the population, some of whom are of Khmer or even Chinese origin, has fled leaving to the drought 3,500 hectares of paddy which was still to be harvested in this virtual no-man's land.

The Vietnamese army is clearly in evidence along the dusty tracks through what were once ricefields. In the dried up paddy, groups of "bo doi," the Vietnamese bare-foot soldiers, move west carrying rucksacks and AK-47 rifles. Others, with loaded guns and grenades on their belt, guard the entrance to villages. Tanks are in readiness concealed in the bushes. A half-hour's flight from there, at Can Tho airbase, American-made fighter-bombers bearing the Vietnamese yellow star insignia on a red ground were seen taking off with rockets under their wings. This correspondent saw a dozen pass through the base during the newsmen's brief stopover.

HANOI RADIO THAI SERVICE DESCRIBES CAMBODIAN MASSACRE AT SCHOOL

BK261308Y Hanoi International Service in Thai 0500 GMT 24 Jan 78 BK

[Unattributed report: "Heart-Rending Scene at Tan Bien School"]

[Text] Democratic Cambodia has continuously violated our country's sovereignty and territorial integrity since 1975. In 1977 alone, the Cambodian armed forces launched continuous attacks inside Vietnamese territory along the border all the way from Gia Lai-Cong Tum to Kien Giang provinces.

According to incomplete statistics, over 1,000 Vietnamese people in Tay Ninh Province were killed and wounded from the night of 24 September to late November 1977, while hundreds of others were taken prisoner. The Cambodian armed forces have brutally looted and killed Vietnamese people. The following is a story of such atrocities.

Tan Bien primary and secondary school was located in the vicinity of Xa Mat market in Tay Ninh Province. Over 10 wooden and thatched-roof buildings stood under big trees; benches and desks were arranged in an orderly fashion in each room. A small playground lay in front of these wooden buildings where schoolchildren played soccer and other games.

Every morning for the past 2 years, schoolchildren would stand in line and sing the national anthem and salute the flag, a brilliant routine encouraging everyone to look confidently to the future. There were over 300 schoolchildren in this school; many of them were children of (Vien), Cham and Cambodian minority groups and hilltribes. They also included children of Vietnamese families who had to abandon their hometowns and live in foreign countries for several years. These Vietnamese children were rather old for this school but diligent in their studies with the hope that they would become good, educated citizens serving their socialist fatherland.

There were some 30 teachers in this school, and most of them were still young. Some teachers had taught in this school since the opening day or since the conclusion of the Paris agreement. Some had just graduated from teacher training school. The school's principal was a native of Tay Ninh Province; while the others came from many places, namely Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Ha Nam Ninh and Hue. They loved their teaching career and wholeheartedly looked after their pupils. Children from distant places also lived in the school's dormitory.

From the school one had to walk another 7 kilometers to reach the Cambodian border, and several kilometers more to (Chimon) town inside Cambodia. There used to be a primary school in Chimon. Many schoolchildren of Tan Bien school had friends there. Schoolchildren of Tan Bien school always looked forward to visiting (Chimon) school and wanted to invite their friends to visit their school so that they could further strengthen the friendship between the two schools and compete with each other in their studies.

The principal of Tan Bien school, (Nguyen Duc Dang), and the teachers discussed this matter several times. Unfortunately, the situation along the border became more tense with every passing day, for the Cambodian soldiers continuously launched provocative operations against Vietnam. This good idea of the teachers and pupils of Tan Bien, therefore, never materialized.

It was the full moon night of the eighth lunar month in 1977 when the Cambodian soldiers were ordered to cross the border to perpetrate crimes inside Vietnamese territory. That night, the children were celebrating the mid-autumn festival with beautiful lamps, staging shows and enjoying cookies and sweets until midnight at the school. Parents who lived near the school came to take their children home, while the children who lived far away had to spend the night at the school.

The murderers entered the school while the children were sleeping. They were attired in black suits and carried guns and knives. They broke into the people's houses, woke the children up and ordered them to gather at the playground. Only a few children managed to escape. Some 50 children and 7 female teachers were captured. The murderers forced the children to watch them rape the female teachers. Then they beheaded all the teachers and threw their heads into the air. The children could not even cry because they were so frightened, while a few passed out.

They held the children's legs and threw them into the air and bayoneted them. A moment later, the playground was painted red with the blood of the pupils and female teachers. The murderers then fired at the remaining children. The children's bodies were left scattered on the playground, while they frolicked with the children's lamps and torches in their hands before setting fire to the school and people's houses. The moon then turned scarlet as if it were painted with blood, while the ground gave off the putrid smell of the burning.

The Cambodian soldiers killed more than 300 schoolchildren both in their houses and in the school's dormitory, 7 female teachers, 4 of whom had entered the teaching career less than 6 months earlier, and 400 people, parents, brothers and sisters of the schoolchildren. The school and hundreds of houses which the people had built with their sweat were completely reduced to ashes that night. These houses and school have now been replaced by a new graveyard containing 800 tombs.

We included our combatants [words indistinct] left (?Thia Ngo) and arrived in Xa Mat today. Having looked at the heart-rending scenes, we can still hear the crying voices of the children, female teachers and people who died that night of the full moon, as if we had been among the people who had witnessed the incident. We are indignant at the murderers who committed these savage crimes, which have stained the time-honored fraternal friendship between the people and the youths of Vietnam and Cambodia.

ENVOYS TO FRG, GDR HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE ON BORDER CONFLICT

Ambassador to FRG

LD261402Y Hamburg DPA in German 1232 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn/Singapore--According to Vietnamese Ambassador in the Federal Republic Nguyen Manh Can, Vietnam is still prepared for immediate peace talks with Cambodia in order to end the increasing military confrontations in the border area between the two communist states. At a press conference in Bonn today, the ambassador warned of serious consequences in the event that the Khmer Rouge continue their "attacks"--as he called them--on Vietnamese territory. At present, there is no evidence that the Cambodian leaders are prepared to negotiate. Instead, they are doing all they can "to stir up hatred."

The Vietnamese diplomat, who presented extensive documentation containing evidence of Cambodia's border violations from Hanoi's point of view, called it "unscrupulous slander" for the leadership in Phnom Penh to claim that Vietnam is striving for an Indochinese federation under Hanoi's leadership. Nguyen Manh Can gave his very strong assurance that no Vietnamese soldier is at present on Cambodian territory. Cambodia's statements that Vietnamese troops are marching on Phnom Penh is nothing but "trumped up news."

The ambassador avoided the question of Peking's role in this conflict, saying that Vietnam believes that the socialist "fraternal states" share Hanoi's "correct" point of view.

Ambassador to GDR

LD261732Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1303 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--At a press conference on Thursday [26 January], Hoang Tu, Vietnamese ambassador, informed representatives of publication bodies in Berlin of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Government's viewpoint regarding the Vietnamese-Cambodian frontier conflict. According to the ambassador's statements and a documentary film shown at the press conference, Cambodia has been staging an increasing number of provocative attacks on Vietnamese villages and towns since April 1975.

Ambassador Hoang Tu endorsed the SRV Government's point of view that the sole and single beneficiaries of such actions were the reactionaries and imperialist forces and that the frontier conflict must be resolved by means of negotiations in the interests of peace and good neighborly relations as well as in the interests of the friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia forged in the anti-imperialist struggle.

WPC MEETING, FOREIGN GROUPS SUPPORT SRV STAND ON BORDER ISSUE

OW261545Y Hanoi VNA in English 1447 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Jan 26--The Central Committee of the Workers Revolutionary Party of Argentina recently sent a letter to Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, reaffirming full support for Vietnam's stand on the border question with Cambodia. The letter stressed that "this is the only solution to guarantee the legitimate interests of both nations."

In a message on January 24 to the VCP Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico expressed its support to the Vietnamese Government's stand on the border question and condemned the Cambodian authorities' actions.

The Vietnam Committee of the German Democratic Republic said in a recent statement: "We fully support the December 31, 1977 statement of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the Vietnam-Cambodia border question. This statement reflects the noble spirit of responsibility of the Vietnamese Communist Party and Government to the maintenance of peace in Southeast Asia."

The peace movement of Switzerland recently held a meeting in support of Vietnam's stand on the border question. Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, and representatives of many progressive international organisations having their offices in Switzerland, and representatives of embassies of socialist countries attended the meeting.

Speaking at the meeting, Werner Bues, member of the leading committee of the movement, said: "We are anxious at the serious incidents which have occurred in the border areas between Vietnam and Cambodia. Therefore, we must increase our solidarity with the Vietnamese people and give strong support to the reasonable proposals of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam-Cambodia border question."

R. Chandra related barbarous crimes of Cambodian troops which he had witnessed in Tinh Bien, Tan Lap and other places of Vietnamese territory along the border.

On behalf of peace- and justice-loving French people, R. Guillot, a French senator, said: "We have the right to demand that the Cambodian authorities immediately stop their actions which seriously harm the revolutionary gains of Vietnam and Cambodia as well as the historic militant solidarity between the two nations." At this meeting, H. Stayble, president of the movement, gave the Vietnamese people 11,000 Swiss francs collected for Vietnam by the movement.

COMMODITIES EXCHANGE, PAYMENTS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH DPRK

OW261541Y Hanoi VNA in English 1444 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 26--A protocol on exchange of commodities and payments for 1978 between Vietnam and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed in Pyongyang on Thursday [Pyongyang KCNA in English at 0335 GMT on 25 January says "Tuesday"] by Nguyen Chanh and Han Su-kil, vice ministers of foreign trade and heads of the trade delegations respectively of Vietnam and the DPRK. Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, and Le Trung Nam, Vietnamese ambassador to the DPRK, were present at the ceremony. On the same day, Kye Ung-tae received and had a cordial conversation with the Vietnamese delegation.

DEPARTING PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR CALLS ON TRUONG CHINH 26 JAN

OW261543Y Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Jan 26--Ashfaq Ahmed Khan, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, today paid a farewell visit to Truong Chinh, chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, before leaving for a new assignment at home. Chairman Truong Chinh had a cordial talk with the ambassador.

PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES HANOI MATERIALS SECTOR CONFERENCE

BK270424Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Text] More than 350 leading cadres of the whole materials sector, from the corporation to higher levels, recently held a conference in Hanoi to review the activities of the sector in 1977 and to discuss guidelines and tasks concerning the management and supply of materials in 1978. On this occasion, the Ministry of Supply awarded the rotating banner bestowed by the Government to the Ha Nam Ninh materials corporation and presented a number of other corporations with the materials sector's emulation banner.

The conference very enthusiastically welcomed Premier Pham Van Dong, who called on the conference and addressed it. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the government, the premier warmly commended the efforts and new progress of the cadres and workers in the materials sector in 1977 and at the same time expressed the hope that this sector will score even greater achievements in 1978.

PHAM HUNG VISITS FARMING UNITS IN HAI HUNG PROVINCE

BK270557Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vice Premier Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, recently visited Ninh Giang district in Hai Hung Province--a district which has made great efforts to vigorously develop winter crop production and which, in particular, has the largest potato-growing area in the province.

Comrades Tran Tao, provincial party committee deputy secretary and people's committee chairman, and (Dao Dinh Hoan), secretary of the Ninh Giang district party committee, reported to the vice premier on the efforts of the district in expanding the winter crop area and developing agricultural production according to the spirit of the resolution of the fourth party congress and the resolution of the second party Central Committee plenum.

The local comrade leaders guided Vice Premier Pham Hung in visiting an area for the intensive growing of potatoes--the Hiep Luc cooperative--which has grown potatoes over a large area and which has comprehensively developed production. Comrade (Bui Ngoc Hien), director of the cooperative, reported to the vice premier on the cooperative's cadres and members to implement President Ho's advice when he visited the Hiep Luc cooperative on 20 July 1962. Over past years, the Hiep Luc cooperative has scored great achievements in agricultural production and reorganized production in the direction of large-scale socialist production.

After visiting the Hiep Luc cooperative's 113-hectare potato field, Vice Premier Pham Hung praised the cadres and personnel of the cooperative for having overcome many difficulties caused by the marshy one-crop-per-year land, and for having exploited potentials of labor and land, developed production, brought the rice yield to 7.3 tons per hectare, attained a potato yield of 1,500 tons, overfulfilled the grain and food obligation to the state, and gradually improved the people's life.

The vice premier urged the cadres and members of the Haiep Luc cooperative to strengthen their solidarity, actively and comprehensively develop production, and accelerate the raising of hogs and fish, the planting of trees, and the production of large amounts of export goods.

Vice Premier Pham Hung also visited the (Dien Nghi) seed nursery and inspected the results of its work. The comrade in charge of the nursery reported to the vice premier on the results of multiplication of bean seeds which the vice premier had entrusted to the nursery for experimentation.

The (Dien Nghi) nursery has scored great achievements in producing, conducting research and experimentation on, and supplying many types of good seeds to cooperatives in the province, thus making a positive contribution to Hai Hung Province's success in agricultural production.

VO VAN KIET CALLS ON FAMILIES OF ASSAULT YOUTHS IN TAN BINH

BK270244Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0200 GMT 25 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On 23 January Comrade Vo Van Kiet, Ho Chi Minh City party committee secretary, called on the families of assault youths in Tan Binh district. He solicitously inquired about the health of the family of sister (Nguyen Thi Tinh), whose only son and three brothers have joined the assault youth force; the family of Aunt (Dang Thi Tuong), whose four sons are members of the assault youth force; and the family of Uncle (Do Quang Trong), whose five sons have joined the assault youth force.

These families expressed gratitude to the party for its solicitous care and happily reported to the city party committee secretary that their sons and brothers had matured remarkably since joining the assault youth force more than 2 years ago. The families promised the city party committee secretary that they would strive to more satisfactorily educate their children and brothers and satisfactorily implement all state policies in order to help build the city.

NGUYEN VAN LINH ATTENDS HAIPHONG CREATIVE LABOR CONFERENCE

BK261104Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Between 19 and 21 January the Haiphong municipal people's committee held an all-municipal 1978 conference on creative labor to commend individuals and collectives for their creative labor, to evaluate the 1977 emulation movement and to launch an emulation movement for 1978 in the municipality.

Some 800 representatives of individuals and collectives, who have worked in a creative manner in the economic, communications and transportation, cultural and administrative sectors at the central level and in localities attended the conference.

Also present were Nguyen Van Linh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the party's front civilian proselytizing committee [ban daan vaanj mawtj traanj cuar dangr]; Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the party Central Committee and VGFTU chairman; Nguyen Dug Thuan, member of the party Central Committee and VGFTU vice chairman; and all members of the VGFTU Central Committee.

The delegates heard 26 reports on the achievements scored by individuals and collectives in the creative labor emulation movement.

(Dang Toan), chairman of the Haiphong people's committee, read a report pointing out that during the past year, the creative labor emulation movement was deeply and broadly developed among all sectors and production establishments in the municipality, thus promoting a seething, continuous emulation impetus and helping to step up production and outstandingly fulfill the state plan. More than 100,000 people in the entire municipality participated in the movement. They developed 34,966 innovations, including 15,396 technical innovations. Applied to production, these innovations made a profit of more than 17 million dong, a 5.5-fold increase over 1976.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet expressed his joy at having attended the big day of the outstanding individuals and collectives in the creative labor emulation movement of Haiphong municipality.

Immediately after the conference concluded, the VGFTU Central Committee discussed the launching of an emulation movement among workers and civil servants in 1978.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, who considers Haiphong his second home, cordially addressed the conference. He expressed his pleasure at being with the representatives of the heroic port city in an enthusiastic atmosphere of the creative labor day.

On behalf of the Haiphong municipal party committee Comrade Tran Dong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the municipal party committee, pointed out the results as well as the shortcomings of the 1977 creative labor emulation movement and set forth the requirements for the 1978 socialist emulation movement in the municipality.

The Haiphong municipal party organization and people are determined to transform the socialist emulation movement, especially the creative labor emulation movement, into a seething, widespread revolutionary movement.

ARMY PAPER ARTICLE REPORTS ACTIVITIES ON PHU QUOC ISLAND

BK270916Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0900 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Unattributed QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article dealing with the efforts of Phu Quoc district, Kien Giang Province, to "fulfill the two tasks of carrying out production and standing ready to fight"--date not given]

[Summary] Fresh in my mind from my visit to Phu Quoc Island are scenes of combatants standing guard atop the 945-meter-high mountain which serves as a forward observation station, of guerrilla units, the members of which keep one hand on a fishing net and the other on a gun, operating along the coastal areas; and of thousands of square meters of red earth being cleared for pepper planting.

"The Phu Quoc Island party organization and people, thoroughly understanding that their political task is to build and rapidly, vigorously and steadily advance the island toward socialism, are constantly heightening their vigilance and are ready to fight to firmly defend this forward-station island situated to the west of the fatherland. The armed forces and people on the island are constantly promoting revolutionary heroism in combat, bravely taking the offensive on the front to carry out labor to build the country in peace, heightening their vigilance and level of combat readiness, and making the island economically rich and powerful in national defense and a fortified outpost on the western seas."

One needs only to walk along the (Duyen To) seaport to see thousands of fishing vessels come and go in search of schools of fish. I followed a (Duyen To) village guerrilla detachment going out to the sea to net fish. The detachment had three motorboats, each loaded with 12 fully-armed combatants. Each village has its own guerrilla company. I asked guerrilla detachment leader (Tran Manh Hung) to tell me about today's specific tasks. He said: "We must at all costs net a ton of cod. Should foreign vessels encroach on our territorial waters, we must capture them. We must always stand ready to fight when necessary."

I asked him: "What is our combatants' technical and tactical level?" He said: "As a result of the district military command's regular training courses, we know how to use all types of guns available to our detachment. All of us acquired experience in fighting the Americans and the puppets."

He then said: "Since the beginning of this year, we have coordinated with other units on several occasions in capturing many reactionaries who were trying to flee by sea as well as hundreds of foreign fishing vessels which were encroaching on our territorial waters. Given the production forces, armed forces and people we have on Phu Quoc Island, we will soon be able to net some 20,000 tons of fish a year."

The self-defense forces and people in the state forest on Phu Quoc Island have also accelerated their activities to protect and exploit 440,000 hectares of forest covering 70 percent of the island's area.

4TH MILITARY REGION DISCUSSES VIOLATIONS OF DISCIPLINE

BK270349Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 25 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The Standing Committee of the party committee and the command of the 4th Military Region recently convened an all-region political-military conference to launch a campaign to teach soldiers to observe discipline and strengthen the implementation of socialist laws in the armed forces. Attending the conference were many division and regiment commanders and provincial military command cadres.

The conference heard a report by the Standing Committee of the military region party committee evaluating the enforcement of discipline and state laws by the armed forces in the military region.

The report said: In the recent past, by adopting such active measures as organizing political activities among troops and educating them on how to perform their duties, to observe discipline and to implement military functions, orders and regulations and laws, and by intensively organizing the enforcement of discipline, the party committees and organizations at all levels in the military region have been able to mobilize the combined strength of various sectors, organs and units.

As a result, during the past year, marked progress has been made in the enforcement of discipline among units subordinate to the military region. Generally speaking, implementation of this task is basically satisfactory. However, as compared with the requirements of the new tasks of the revolution and the armed forces and with the actual enforcement of discipline in the military region at the present time, progress is still slow and irregular and is not firm and thorough. Indiscipline and violations of party and military discipline and state laws are still prevalent in some units.

After pointing out the subjective and objective causes of this situation, the Standing Committee of the 4th Military Region party committee set forth specific guidelines, requirements and realistic measures for the military region's armed forces to put an end, by June 1978, to all violations of army discipline and socialist laws and to all acts of corruption, of colluding with dishonest elements in illegal activities and of wasting, damaging and losing public property and stealing property which the state has entrusted to the armed forces.

The 4th Military Region command has also convened a meeting of commanders and office heads of the four organs of the military region to discuss plans for uniformly implementing programs for educating soldiers to understand and abide by the laws and military orders and regulations in a number of important areas and units

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN DROPS SUNDAY EDITION

BK270250 [Editorial Report BK] Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese on 10 January carries the following page 2 announcement:

"As of January 1978, the paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN will not be published on Sunday each week. The cost of subscription will be 1.30 dong per month beginning January 1978. Those readers who have already subscribed to the paper at 1.50 dong per month will have the difference reimbursed by mail."

LATE REPORT: CAMBODIAN SERVICE CARRIES CAMBODIAN SOLDERS' TALES

BK271030Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK

[Report on 25 January "Press Conference on Cambodian Violations of Vietnam's Territory"--portions recorded]

[Text] As we have previously informed you, during the press conference given in Ho Chi Minh City on 25 January 1978 by the SRV Foreign Ministry's Information and Press Department, many Vietnamese and foreign journalists listened to confessions by two captured Cambodian soldiers. The following are the confessions by these two soldiers:

First, the confession by Chhon Sophat:

[Begin recording] My name is Chhon Sophat, aged 25. I was born in Tong Tralach hamlet, Srei Santhor district, Kompong Cham Province. I joined the army on 20 April 1976.

Before we entered Vietnamese territory, the commander of the 182d unit, (Nget Sreivieng), told us that 1) Vietnam is the No 1 enemy of Cambodia; 2) Vietnam is an aggressor against Cambodia; and 3) Vietnam does not respect Cambodia's territorial integrity and is encroaching on Cambodia's border areas.

On 5 October 1977 Commander (Nget Sreivieng) ordered us to enter Vietnamese territory. The D-501, D-502 and D-508 units had preceded us into Vietnam by a day. We entered Vietnam on 5 October 1977 at Daeum Sla hamlet, 1 km inside Vietnam's Tay Ninh Province. En route we saw the ruins of about 20 Vietnamese houses in Daeum Sla hamlet and the bodies of three dead Vietnamese. The dead were elderly people.

On the morning of 6 October we were attacked by Vietnamese forces trying to recapture Daeum Sla hamlet. I was captured by the Vietnamese forces during this attack.

During my period of captivity, the Vietnamese forces never committed any atrocities against me, such as beating or threatening me. Up to now I have received only good treatment. They have given me food, clothes, sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito netting, soap and other things. I have also received daily medical treatment. For all of this, I can only thank the Vietnamese forces. I will never forget the good treatment given me by the Vietnamese forces as well as the Vietnamese organization [angkar].

Living standards in Cambodia are far behind those in Vietnam. Living in Cambodia is completely miserable in terms of clothes and food. People in Cambodia lead an unhappy life. In Vietnam, both the armed forces and the populace live in freedom, equality and prosperity. The people in Vietnam can enjoy rest and recreation. This is my opinion. [end recording]

The following is the confession of Sek Doeun:

[Begin recording] My name is Sek Doeun. I am 25 years old and of Cambodian nationality. My birth place is (Chroap) village, Santuk district, Kompong Thom Province. I served as a private in the 3d Squad, 2d Platoon, 21st Company, 301st Battalion, 103d Regiment, 520th Division, stationed at Prek Phneou, 12 km north of Phnom Penh.

In late 1977 an order from higher up sent me to fight the Vietnamese in the border region. I arrived at the border on 1 January 1978. On 16 January I crossed the (Hun Ze) Canal 2 km inside Vietnamese territory. The target of the attack was Sambok Moan Mountain. When I entered Vietnam I saw many Vietnamese houses burning to the northeast. I heard that our regional forces had forcibly evacuated 60 Vietnamese--young and old--to Cambodian territory.

In 1970 I saw Vietnamese forces help the Cambodian people fight U.S. imperialists in order to liberate Cambodia. I never witnessed a single case of wrongdoing by the Vietnamese forces against the Cambodian people. This is to say that the Vietnamese forces loved the Cambodian people like their own brothers. This is why the Vietnamese forces joined with the Cambodian people in fighting the U.S. imperialists to liberate Cambodia. This is all I have to say. [end recording]

BRIEFS

OVERALL AGRICULTURAL SITUATION--Over the past week, scarce rainfall and dry and cold weather have hampered the cultivation of the 5th-month spring rice crop. In South Vietnam, drought has affected 17,347 hectares in Long An Province, 8,000 hectares in Cuu Long Province and 5,700 hectares in Dong Thap Province. In North Vietnam, water has been made available for only 463,000 out of a total of 900,000 hectares slated for growing the 5th-month spring rice crop, which has been transplanted on 204,000 hectares representing 19.4 percent of plan norms. Generally speaking, the tempo of irrigation, sowing and transplanting is still slow and difficulties are encountered in providing the necessary amount of electric power and water for cultivation purposes. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Jan 78 BK]

SAIGON PORT CARGO--Since the beginning of this year, Saigon port has set up two stevedoring areas and improved overall management. Many cargo handling units have increased their working capacities by 20 percent over last year and repaired and maintained equipment well. As a result, cargo handling has been completed ahead of schedule for three ships--one of which is a 24,000-ton vessel. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 20 Jan 78 BK]

FRASER STRESSES REGIONAL COOPERATION IN NATIONAL DAY ADDRESS

OW270007Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1710 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's 26 January Australia Day address--recorded]

[Text] Hello, ladies and gentlemen. I would like to open with greetings and best wishes to all those people in Asia and the Pacific who listen to Radio Australia. I am speaking to you now both on the occasion of Australia's National Day commemorating the foundation of Australia 190 years ago and on the occasion also of the return to office of my government following general elections at the end of last year.

Those people who first settled Australia thought of it as a remote land. We the people of contemporary Australia and the people of Asia and the Pacific know that we live together in a crowded and an eventful part of the world. Australia has always recognized that we must live in active cooperation with other countries. For the last 30 years it has been a national priority to forge close relations with the countries of our own region. This year we will take a major new step in furthering our relations with those countries of Asia and the Pacific which are also members of the Commonwealth of Nations.

At the London meeting of commonwealth heads of government in June 1977, I felt it would be most useful if a similar meeting could be held on a regional basis. This decision stemmed from a belief that contacts between commonwealth heads of government provided such special advantages that a meeting at regional level would present a unique opportunity to focus on regional issues and exchange views with the frankness and friendliness which are characteristic of commonwealth meetings. It has been a matter of great personal satisfaction that this view found ready acceptance with my colleagues in the region.

As a result, from the 13th to the 16th of February a regional meeting will be held in Australia to be attended by heads of government and senior ministers from 11 commonwealth countries. The meeting will bring together Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Malaysia, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua-New Guinea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tonga and Western Samoa. These are countries which border the Indian Ocean and the south Pacific. They include some of the most populous countries of the world and some of the smallest nation states. They include countries with advanced industrial economies and others with simple rural economies. All these countries share a common interest in progress and development, and the meeting will concentrate on major issues confronting the developing nations of the region.

I speak for all Australians when I say how welcome our guests will be. Australia is dedicated to making sure that a worthwhile exchange of views takes place. I believe that the regional heads of government meeting will provide a forum that will assist in new and more effective efforts to meet the challenges facing all of us. Australia is fully prepared to play its part in this mutual endeavor. The presence in Sydney next month of so many distinguished regional leaders will bring home to all Australians the importance of international cooperation in facing these problems.

In closing I would like to assure those countries of Asia and the Pacific which are not commonwealth members that their interests certainly will not be overlooked. I am convinced that the results of the meeting will benefit all countries in the region, not only those which participate. All Australians will join me in looking to the regional meeting to contribute not only to a strengthening of the commonwealth but also our own part of the world.

Goodbye to you all.

PANGGABEAN, SUDOMO DENY ARREST OF HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS

BK261600Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Excerpts] Defense and Security Affairs Minister General Panggabean and Chief of Staff of the Security and Order Restoration Command Admiral Sudomo today denied rumors that a number of high-ranking armed forces officers have been arrested in connection with the recent activities of a certain group of university students.

The denial was made in reply to press queries following a ceremony for the installation of Lieutenant General Widodo as army chief of staff by President Suharto at the state palace today.

Meanwhile Defense Affairs Minister ad interim Sudharmono [title and name as heard], in reply to press queries, expressed the hope that the temporary ban on the seven newspapers in the capital city would not last too long.

MASS RALLIES, POLITICAL POSTERS BANNED IN WEST JAVA

BK261540Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The West Java district special executive officer of the Security and Order Restoration Command has banned demonstrations, assembly and mobilization of the masses and display and posting of any kind of banner or poster of a political nature or which may disturb public security and order in West Java. The ban was announced in a directive which also says that violators will be dealt with in accordance with established laws.

Meanwhile the commander of the 6th Siliwangi Military Region Command [West Java Province], Maj Gen Himawan Sutanto, has met with rectors and directors of institutions of higher learning in West Java to explain the latest situation there.

AFP Reports Arrests in East Java

BK271707Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1612 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 26 (AFP)--The East Java Security Command announced Wednesday in Surabaya that it has arrested an unspecified number of student leaders from various universities and academics in the province.

These arrests were disclosed by the Information Officer of the East Java Security Command Lieutenant Colonel Harviono at a press conference attended by regional dignitaries.

No information was immediately available concerning the definite number of students arrested there and whether these arrests were included in the total of 143 students arrested so far, announced by the chief of the national security agency (Kopkamtib), earlier today.

Lieutenant Colonel Haryiono said that the mounting student actions, mainly in Surabaya, were threatening order and security. He said that attempts had been made to calm the students after the January 10 incident when troops and groups of students clashed.

To prevent further damages which might have resulted from the prolonged students' actions, the East Java Security Command had to put some of the student leaders under arrest, he said.

INDONESIA TO FACE FOOD SHORTAGE FROM APRIL 1978

BK251539Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1153 GMT 25 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, Jan. 25 (AFP)--Indonesia will face next April a new period of food scarcity as a result of its persistent food production shortage. The coming period of scarcity was announced by the Indonesian Government following a session of the Economic Stabilisation Council Tuesday at the presidential palace in Jakarta.

President Suharto ordered the state apparatus in the regions to take various measures in view of the coming crop scarcity. The Logistics Board will put aside 2,420,000 tons of rice for deficit areas in Java, Bali and other eastern islands.

The social affairs minister will make available 2,000 tons of rice for the consumption of [words indistinct] people. Labour intensive projects will be opened in 284 districts in 7 provinces mainly in Java, Moluccas and islands east of Bali. These projects will employ 132,000 workers for 2 months. Another 45,000 workers will be also employed in labour intensive projects in Indramayu and Jatiluhur Provinces.

During the current fiscal year, ending next March 31, Indonesia had to import 2.4 million tons of rice to prevent food shortage following bad crops due to prolonged droughts in the past 2 years and to insufficient results in her program for intensive cultivation. The 2.4 million tons represent one fourth of the world's rice exports. Indonesia's production of rice in 1977 amounted to 15.6 million tons, remaining stagnant since 1974.

By 1981, the rice requirement is expected to amount to 20.8 million tons per year and Indonesia should have at least a 6 percent increase in rice production every year to be able to cope with its food situation.

The government Director General for Social Aid Harun al-Rasjid said recently that the Indonesian people should not depend on rice for their main food so rice shortage will not cause them to starve. He added that rice production targets were too difficult to reach because many problems such as natural disasters and plagues of pests handicap efforts to increase rice production. President Suharto was also reported last week to have advised the Indonesian people to vary their diet and not just crave for rice 3 times a day.

"Indeed rice production must be stepped up but to make ourselves too dependent on rice as the nation's main staple could well lead to disastrous consequences," he said.

YUGOSLAVIA'S DORONJSKI CONCLUDES VISIT 27 JAN

BK271056Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Yugoslav Vice President Stevan Doronjski and his delegation departed at 1000 [0300 GMT] today upon conclusion of a 5-day visit to Indonesia. The state guest was seen off at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusumah International Airport by Vice President Hamengku Buwono in a military ceremony.

In the course of his tour of Asian countries, Yugoslav vice president Doronjski will visit Nepal and Indian after Burma and (?Cambodia). During his 5-day visit to Indonesia, the state guest visited Bali.

On hand at the airport to see off Vice President Doronjski were cabinet ministers, leaders of the highest state institutions and agencies, members of the diplomatic corps, Yugoslav Ambassador to Indonesia Zlatan Sazunic, the Yugoslav community in the capital and the governor and members of the regional executive council of Jakarta district.

Joint Communique Issued

BK271047Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0808 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 27 (ANTARA)--Indonesia and Yugoslavia have agreed on the need to expand their cooperation in economy and trade and intensify cooperation in science and technology.

The agreement was contained in a joint communique issued Friday at the conclusion of a 5-day visit to Indonesia by the Yugoslav vice president, Stevan Doronjski.

The two countries also agreed on the meeting of the fifth Indonesia-Yugoslav joint committee on economic cooperation, science, technology and trade this year.

Indonesia and Yugoslavia also agreed to stress their support for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace in accordance with the resolutions submitted by the nonbloc countries in the United Nations.

The joint communique stated that both Indonesia and Yugoslavia have noticed with satisfaction that there is a prevailing awareness among members of the nonbloc countries for the need to solidify unity and solidarity in order to achieve their objectives.

The two countries further welcomed efforts made by nations in Southeast Asia to foster good-neighbourly relations and amity among themselves in the interest of peace, freedom and stability in the region.

The two countries noticed with gratitude the continuing process of cooperation among ASEAN countries in the fields of economy, culture and social affairs.

On the Middle East, both countries reiterated their stance that a just and lasting solution must be based on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories following the 1967 hostilities. This should include the right of the Palestinian people to establish a state of their own.

The communique called for settling the Somalia-Ethiopia dispute according to the principles of the charter of the OAU.

It expressed support for the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia for independence and the fight of the people of South Africa against apartheid and racialism.

The countries expressed regret over the conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia and called for a solution through consultation in accordance with the principle of good-neighbourly relations and along the principles of the nonbloc movement.

Vice President Doronjski's visit to Indonesia was made at the invitation of Vice President Sultan Hamengku Buwono. While here the Yugoslav vice president had talks with President Suharto on internal and bilateral relations.

VOMR: INDONESIAN JOURNAL MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF PKI PROGRAM

OW201014Y Voice of the Malayan Revolution [Clandestine] in Mandarin to Malaysia and Singapore 1330 GMT 19 Jan 78 OW

[Text of editorial: "The 10th Anniversary of the Publication of the Indonesian People's Democratic Program," published in the Indonesian 'revolutionary' journal THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE OF INDONESIA, issue No 11, November 1977]

[Excerpts] The Indonesian people's democratic revolutionary program was formulated in November 1967 by the Political Bureau of the PKI Central Committee on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the actual conditions of Indonesian society. Publication of this new program marked an event of great political significance in the Indonesian people's liberation struggle. This program illustrates in a simple and precise way the importance of safeguarding, as well as striving for, the fundamental interests of the broad masses of people, workers, peasants, fishermen, urban petty bourgeois, democratic bourgeois, army men, college and other students, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionaries throughout Indonesia, politically, economically and culturally.

The party's new program represents in itself the guiding principle for the revolutionary struggle to achieve liberation from the oppression and exploitation of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, to overthrow Suharto's fascist dictatorship and to establish a people's democratic dictatorship. The Indonesian people's democratic dictatorship represents a coalition government of workers, peasants, urban petty bourgeois, revolutionary intellectuals and other democrats led by the working class and based on an alliance of workers and peasants.

The revolution in Indonesia at present is a bourgeois democratic revolution or a people's democratic revolution; it is part of the socialist revolution of the proletariat the world over. In accordance with the characteristics of the revolution's present-stage in Indonesia, the party's new program takes a clear-cut stand against imperialism and its lackeys and feudalism.

The party's new program holds that the peasants are a major force of the revolution. Only by waging an armed struggle against feudalism under the leadership of the working class will it be possible for peasants to free themselves from the oppression and exploitation of feudalist landlords. Peasants account for approximately 80 percent of Indonesia's population. Therefore a chief aim of the people's democratic revolution is to liberate the peasant masses by means of waging a revolutionary struggle against feudalism.

The programs adopted at the 5th party congress in 1954, the 6th party congress in 1959 and the 7th party congress in 1962 spread the illusion of achieving people's democracy within one year through peaceful transition. But all these revisionist and opportunist programs were completely abandoned with the adoption of the Indonesian people's democratic program. It must be pointed out that after the "30 September" incident in 1965, the historical lesson drawn from the massacre of communist party members and patriots by the thousands, shows that the opportunist and revisionist line, the road of peaceful transition and the parliamentary road followed by the party leadership over the past 14 years had indeed brought disaster to the communists, the people and the revolution. We must always remember this important lesson.

Taking orders from the Soviet revisionist renegade clique which clothes itself in Marxism-Leninism, a handful of Indonesian revisionist renegades in Moscow are still peddling the same opportunist and revisionist line which they preached in the past.

Using Marxist theory, the Political Bureau of the PKI Central Committee issued a "self-criticism" document to point out the serious shortcomings and mistakes of the party's leadership between 1951 and 1965, ideologically, politically and organizationally. These mistakes made by the party during this period resulted in its failure to implement a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary principle: that is, to seize political power through armed struggle.

The party's new programs supports the Marxist theory of the state, thoroughly analyzes the characteristics of Indonesia's current political power and the class relations between the urban and rural areas, and draws a correct conclusion. Namely, Indonesia became a new-type colony and semifeudal country within a short period of time following the seizure of power by the fascist military junta headed by Suharto. Thus Indonesia, a country with beautiful and fertile land and rich natural resources, is a hell on earth for the Indonesian people and a paradise for foreign monopoly capitalists who plunder our motherland's natural resources.

The new program also points out that unless imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism are eliminated, it is impossible for the Indonesian people to eradicate their backwardness and poverty. Although Indonesia is a country with fertile land, rich natural resources and diligent people, the Indonesian people have for a long time suffered from shortages of clothing, food and housing. Most of the people lead a life of semi-starvation.

The rule of Suharto's fascist regime represents the darkest period in the history of the Indonesian nation since the revolution of August 1945. The oppression and exploitation suffered by the Indonesian people are beyond description.

The party's new program correctly points out that the regime of Suharto's fascist dictatorship is composed of the bureaucratic bourgeoisie, the comprador class and the bourgeoisie, and it faithfully serves the needs of U.S. imperialism. Therefore, to achieve the goal of freeing the Indonesian people from the oppression and exploitation of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, it is necessary to completely smash Suharto's fascist dictatorship. This is the major task of the Indonesian revolution at this time.

The program energetically points out that in order to defeat the armed suppression of the fascist dictatorship, the Indonesian people must arm themselves, establish their own armed forces and launch a people's war. Only by launching a people's war will the Indonesian people achieve liberation.

The Indonesian people's democratic program of the PKI was published 10 years ago. This program completely corresponds with the Indonesian people's cause for liberation. Therefore, its line and policies are correct. Being a revolutionary program, this party document remains powerful and up to date. As revolutionary fighters of the proletariat members of the PKI must overcome all hardships, implement the party's new program with redoubled efforts, fight for the liberation of the Indonesian people, establish the people's democratic dictatorship and pave the road for achieving socialism in Indonesia.

BRIEFS

NAVAL BASE RELOCATION--Surabaya, Jan 24--The western naval squadron of the Indonesian Navy will move its operational base from Surabaya to Belawan, North Sumatra. The squadron, which is at present under the command of Commodore Handoko, was set up in 1972 and operates for the whole year round in the western Indonesian waters. It is comprised of a number of warships ranging from destroyer escorts, a tanker and the Kri Jayawijaya. The eastern naval squadron will be sent also to its new base at Ujungpandang which commands the Straits of Makassar and other eastern Indonesian waters. [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0717 GMT 24 Jan 78 BK]

MALAYSIA

HUSSEIN OPENS 13TH SEAMEC CONFERENCE IN KUALA LUMPUR

BK261042Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The prime minister, Datuk Hussein bin Onn, says Southeast Asian countries must adopt a regional approach toward common problems. In reiterating Malaysia's firm belief in regional cooperation as an essential ingredient for peace and stability and economic development, Datuk Hussein said today's political, economical and technological realities make it inevitable for countries in the region to adopt a common approach in overcoming common problems. The prime minister was opening the 13th conference of Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Council, SEAMEC, in Kuala Lumpur today.

Datuk Hussein said it has been proved by SEAMEC that a common approach could insure an efficient utilization of limited resources in overcoming common problems in the educational, scientific and cultural fields and in the wider diffusion of technical knowledge in these fields for the mutual good of its member states.

The prime minister said SEAMEC's main strength was the relevance of its program and activities to the needs and aspirations of its member states. Education, Datuk Hussein said, was a necessary component to all national development strategies, and SEAMEC's programs have had an impact on the educational development and consequently on the social economic development of this region. He hoped that by building upon this strength, SEAMEC would continue to contribute toward the progress and prosperity of the region, toward educational, scientific and cultural activities.

The prime minister said that despite its financial limitation, SEAMEC had achieved commendable success. Datuk Hussein urged member countries to make available within their own means funds and other facilities to the organization.

He noted that Malaysia had been contributing annually to the SEAMEC development fund in addition to its contribution to the capital and operational costs of the regional center for science and mathematics in Penang, the project for tropical medicines and public health in Kuala Lumpur as well as the operational costs of the Secretariat in Bangkok.

The 5-day conference is being attended by representatives from Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines and Singapore.

The education minister, Datuk Sri Musa bin Hitam, said there was tangible evidence that SEAMEC had developed into a viable regional organization. He was convinced that with the continued support and cooperation of all member states, it would be able to further intensify its activities.

The Indonesian minister of education and culture, Dr Sjarif Thajeb, speaking as president of the council, said SEAMEC owed its success to the spirit of regional cooperation, which was vital to the region's educational, scientific and cultural progress.

The director of the SEAMEC Secretariat in Manila, Dr (Vitaliano Bernardino), has confirmed that the Southeast Asian ministers of education organization will not be absorbed into ASEAN as feared by some of its members. In fact, the ASEAN Standing Committee meeting last December resolved that SEAMEC and ASEAN should be two separate organizations. He said the committee meeting in Manila also resolved that the relationship between SEAMEC and ASEAN should be by individual countries.

Commenting on the absence of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam in the Kuala Lumpur conference, Dr (Bernardino) said the other member countries were very much interested in having these three countries. In fact, they, as active members, had been informed and invited to the current conference.

JOINT ARMED FORCES EXERCISE TO BE HELD WITH THAILAND

BK261433Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Malaysian and Thai armed forces will hold a joint exercise in March. The maneuvers will be decided [as heard] to develop a standard operating procedure for the two forces. The overall aim is to streamline coordination and liaison between Malaysian and Thai troops on the ground. The general officer commanding [as heard] in chief, Peninsular Malaysia, Maj Gen Abdul Jamil, who gave the details, said the procedure would be used for future combined offensives against the communist terrorists.

ARMED FORCES URGED TO 'REDOUBLE' ANTITERRORIST EFFORTS

BK261439Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The chief of General Staff, Lt Gen Datuk Mohamed Ghazali, said there is the need for the armed forces to redouble efforts to smash the communist terrorists. They could not afford to be content with merely keeping the security situation under control. He was addressing personnel of various military units stationed in Perak at Ipoh today.

YUGOSLAVIA TO SET UP JOINT TRADE VENTURES

BK271101Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Talks are in progress between a group of Yugoslav investors and the Kedah State government for the setting up of two joint ventures to manufacture fishing gear and other electrical fixtures like (?stritch) gears, the minister in the prime minister's department, Mr Richard Ho, told newsmen after meeting the visiting Yugoslav minister [as heard] for economic cooperation with developing countries, Mr Andov, and several members of his delegation in Kuala Lumpur today.

Mr Ho said Mr Andov had stressed the importance of two-way trade between Malaysia and his country and efforts to correct the trade imbalance between the two countries. The trade balance is currently in Malaysia's favor. Mr Richard Ho said the visitors also expressed Yugoslavia's interests in Malaysian coffee and cocoa and offered technical expertise in development of pharmaceutical, food and leather processing, chemical and shipping industries in Malaysia. He said Malaysia was watching with interest economic and political developments in Yugoslavia.

SINGAPORE

SRI LANKA FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 26 JAN

BK261313Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The foreign minister of Sri Lanka, Mr A.C.S. Hameed, arrived in Singapore today for a 4-day visit. He is in the island state to study export processing facilities.

YUGOSLAV VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES 27 JAN

BK271354Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, this afternoon called on Vice President Stevan Doronjski of Yugoslavia at a local hotel. Earlier, Mr and Mrs Doronjski paid a courtesy call on the speaker of Parliament, Dr Yeoh Gim Seng, at parliament house. The vice president, who is leading a team of five high-ranking government officials, arrived in Singapore this afternoon on a 2-day private visit.

STRAITS TIMES VIEWS HANDLING OF SOVIET SATELLITE INCIDENT

BK261351Y Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 26 Jan 78 p 14 BK

[Editorial: "The Nuclear Secret"]

[Text] The disintegration of a crippled Soviet naval reconnaissance satellite, carrying a nuclear reactor, as it reentered the earth's atmosphere over western Canada, has raised the question: When should governments inform people that a possible nuclear accident is in the offing? And the only answer is that each incident will have to be handled according given if it is judged to be necessary; for instance, if evacuation is likely to be carried out. In the case of the Russian satellite, the American, Canadian, Soviet and NATO governments were probably right in deciding not to tell the public, because an announcement, which would have had to be somewhat vaguely worded, might have caused unnecessary panic on the lines of the occasion in 1938 when Orson Welles' Mercury Theatre broadcast a play about Martians landing. The fiction sent many Americans into near hysteria.

With the Cosmos 954 incident, all the governments involved had considerable advance warning that the satellite was in trouble. The United States knew that it was wobbling out of orbit as far back as December and asked the Soviets for details about the craft. The Russians were forthcoming with information, and European governments were kept abreast of developments. Scientists gave assurances that there was no chance of a nuclear explosion, but Washington and Moscow were concerned about an international incident if the reactor burned up over a Western nation and scattered radioactive debris over a populated area. As it was, the satellite reentered over a scarcely populated region. There were hazards, certainly, but on this occasion it was probably the wisest course to avoid giving the public the mistaken idea that a nuclear device might suddenly descend on them from the skies. As a White House spokesman has said, the real significance of this episode is that in the first nuclear-related space crisis, there was Soviet-American cooperation and preparation to deal with the situation.

BRIEFS

PHILIPPINE SUBMARINE CABLE--The construction and maintenance agreement for the Philippine-Singapore submarine cable will be signed on 24 January by representatives from ASEAN countries, Australia, Japan and Britain. The cable will provide 1,380 telephone circuits between the Philippines and Singapore. The \$116 million system will compliment existing communications satellite facilities in providing high quality circuits between the two countries and will carry all types of telecommunications traffic between and beyond the two countries to serve the worldwide communications network. [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 21 Jan 78 BK]

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